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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reportage on Socialist Disarmament Group's Visit AA 1
Sorsa Interview AA 1
Conclusion of Talks [Helsinki] AA 1
Ponomarev at Departure AA 2
Final Statement AA 2
Soltan Commentary AA 3
TASS Notes U.S. Repeats Zero Option Proposals AA 4
Diplomats Cited on Brezhnev Disarmament Proposal AA 5
TASS Reports on Speeches at Geneva Talks AA 5
TASS Cites GDR Envoy's Remarks at Vienna Talks AA 6
PRAVDA Comments on Import of Vienna Talks AA 6
Semeyko Comments on U.S., Chemical Warfare AA 7
Ponomarev Reviews Defense Ministry Book AA 10
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Jan]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Yearbook Cites Economic Successes 1970-80 [Petrov] BB 1
Paper Names River in Friendship Maneuvers BB 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 27 Jan]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. 'Blackmails' UN on Golan Heights Issue CC 1
West Tries To Debate 'Polish Issue' in UN Bodies CC 2
West Warned on 'Confrontation' at CSCE Session CC 3
Rybakov Cautions Meeting on Use of Outer Space CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

State Department Places Curbs on Soviet Visitors A 1
[Lyuti]
Anti-USSR 'Hysteria' Aim of U.S. 'WW III' Film A 1
Alleged USSR Threat to 1984 Olympics Derided A 2
[Palladin in IZVESTIYA 28 Jan]
U.S. Columnist Invents Antarctic 'Soviet Threat' A 3
[Kornilov]
PRAVDA Views U.S. Military Strategy in Pacific A 3
[Kuznetsov, 13 Jan]
Further Materials on Roosevelt Centennial A 3
Praise for Political Legacy [IZVESTIYA 29 Jan] A 3
Moscow Meeting [PRAVDA 31 Jan] A 4

CHINA

PRAVDA Sees PRC 'Power Struggle' Intensifying B 1
[Barakhta, 1 Feb]
Bovin: Basis of U.S.-PRC Relations Will Be Eroded B 2
TASS Cites U.S. Report on PRC Arms Sale Decision B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

JSP Chairman Sends Condolences on Suslov's Death C 1
[PRAVDA 30 Jan]
TU Council Head on USSR-Japanese Trade Union Ties C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Pressed Afghan Rebels Surrender To Regime D 1
[Mironov in PRAVDA 30 Jan]
India-Pakistan Talks, Gandhi Proposal Assessed [Nikolayev] D 1
PRAVDA Rebuts 'Independent' Pakistani Posture [29 Jan] D 2
Late Report: BAKTAR Statement on Qandahar D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Pham Van Dong Receives Marshal Ogarkov 4 Feb E 1
Kampuchean Leaders Reply to Soviet Greetings E 1
U.S., PRC Backing of Kampuchea's Sihanouk Condemned E 1
[Skvortsov in PRAVDA 30 Jan]
Attempt at Siganouk-led Kampuchea Force Fails E 2
[IZVESTIYA 27 Jan]
Briefs: SRV Trade Union Delegation E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Press Calls Haig Speech 'Crude Blackmail' F 1
CIA's Subversive Activity in Poland Reported F 1
CSSR Intelligence Officer [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] F 1
IZVESTIYA Article Comparison [30 Jan] F 2
PRAVDA Article Comparison [30 Jan] F 2
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Cites 'Poland's Enemies' F 2
[Ivanov, 30 Jan]
Steps Begin Toward Polish Economic Recovery F 3
[Olenichev]
Jaruzelski Sends Condolences on Suslov Death F 4
[PRAVDA 29 Jan]
Condolences on Suslov Received From LCY F 4
[PRAVDA 29 Jan]
Kuznetsov Meets Bulgarian Lawyers Delegation F 4
[PRAVDA 30 Jan]

WESTERN EUROPE

Zagladin Discusses Eurocommunism, Poland [Paris] G 1
Reportage on 24th PCF Congress Proceedings G 9
Opening Session G 9
[Konovalov, Shirokov]
Central Committee Report G 9
[Konovalov, Shirokov]
Gremetz Greetings G 11

Ruben Receives French Ambassador Arnaud G 11
Plissonnier Sends Condolences on Death of Suslov G 11
[PRAVDA 29 Jan]
PCI Condolence Message on Suslov Death G 12
[PRAVDA 29 Jan]
IZVESTIYA on 'Opponents of Cooperation' in Italy [3 Feb] G 12
Serov Discusses Loss of U.S. Missile Over FRG G 12
Mauroy, Schmidt Criticize U.S. Sanctions Policy G 13
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 31 Jan]
Voss Heads CPSU Delegation to FRG Celebrations G 13
[PRAVDA 23 Jan]
Protests Lodged Against U.S. for Plane Incident G 14
KKE's Theodorakis Writes on Future of Greece G 14
[PRAVDA 28 Jan]
Correspondents View Blocks to Cyprus Settlement G 15
[Vernikov, Lipovoy in IZVESTIYA 28 Jan]
Conference Call Reiterated
U.S. Interference in Cyprus Criticized G 16
Patolichev Receives Austrian Businessman G 17
[PRAVDA 30 Jan] G 18
Mounting Opposition to Spain's NATO Membership G 18

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reagan-Mubarak Talks End, Differences Emerge H 1
RPP Comments on Mubarak Talks With U.S. Officials H 1
PRAVDA: Secretary Haig's Mideast Tour 'Failure' [31 Jan] H 2
Brutents Returns From Visit to Lebanon H 2
[PRAVDA 29 Jan]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

RPP Accuses CIA of Kidnapping Salvadoran Children K 1
Outrage at U.S. Military Aid to El Salvador K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Zheleznyak Reports Officials Disciplined on Food R 1
Kirgiz Central Committee Decree Rebukes Ministries R 2
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 13 Dec]
Foreign Radios Distort Murder Investigation R 5
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 16 Dec]
Aliyev Honors Azeris on 50 Years as Communists R 6
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 7 Jan]
Turkmen Central Committee Plenum Convenes
26 November Session R 7
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 27 Nov] R 7
Report on Gapurov Speech R 7
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 27 Nov]
Kazakh Fruit, Vegetable Ministry Meets R 16
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 9 Jan]
New Pavlodarskiy Obkom First Secretary Appointed R 16
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Jan]
Lithuanian Party Plenum Discusses Plans, Budget
Debate Participants R 17
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 3 Dec] R 17
Grishkyavichyus Report on Economy R 17
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 3 Dec]

Voss, Shkolnikov Address Latvian Party Aktiv R 25
Martynov, Makeyev Attend Trade Union Congresses R 25
[TRUD 21 Jan]
Shchelokov at Internal Affairs Ministry Meeting R 26
[IZVESTIYA 28 Jan]
Ministry Deputy Explains Crackdown on Karate R 26
[Koryagin in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 Jan]
Commentary Views Activities of Krishna Group R 26
[Motsov, Sadoshenko in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Jan]
Aliyev at Reception for Young Chess Champion R 27
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 9 Jan]
Briefs: Namangan Education R 27

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU, Ministers Resolution on Trade, Services S 1
[PRAVDA 23 Jan]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments Reported for 1-4 Feb T 1
Stockmen's Winter Tasks, Party Role Outlined T 2
[PRAVDA 29 Jan]
Briefs: Dzhizak Aktiv Meeting; Alkariskiy Agricultural Training T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Ashkhabad: Turkmenia Medical Service Improving U 1
Briefs: Floating Oil Drill; New Flu Vaccine; Atomic Power Stations U 1

REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST DISARMAMENT GROUP'S VISIT

Sorsa Interview

LD042214 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS -- Vice-president of the Socialist International, chairman of its Advisory Council on Disarmament, Kalevi Sorsa gave an interview to Soviet television which was broadcast today. "We have come to Moscow," he said, "to obtain information on the Soviet position and have held frank talks about the possibility of disarmament in the light of the present international situation. I believe that we have reached the desired aim."

Talking about the meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, Kalevi Sorsa said: "It was a very interesting talk both from the viewpoint of information and the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev. He expounded the Soviet view on the problem of armaments reduction and advanced new proposals. Leonid Brezhnev has suggested, specifically, that the contracting parties should come out with a joint statement on the basic principles and goals of the talks process. He reminded (us) of the Soviet proposal to freeze the medium-range nuclear means of both sides in Europe for the period of the talks."

When asked about the significance of the Soviet proposal to reduce by three or more times medium-range nuclear means in Europe, Kalevi Sorsa said: "By all means, it deserves most close examination at the talks. And, of course, it would contribute to the lessening of tension and of the nuclear war danger in Europe and elsewhere in the world."

Appraising the meetings in Moscow as "absolutely useful", Kalevi Sorsa said in conclusion: "I believe that disarmament, efforts to achieve disarmament must be a permanent process. It must not be interrupted in connection with changes in the international situation. All mankind is interested in disarmament. This is why the efforts should be continued."

Conclusion of Talks

ID041502 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The representatives of the Socialist International today concluded their talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow. The Socialist International delegation, led by the chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa, has heard the views of the Soviet leaders and experts on the state of world disarmament talks. The sides were unanimous about the importance of avoiding nuclear war and hoped that the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear missiles would soon lead to results. Here is a report by Yrjoe Laensipuro from Moscow:

The two sides, the representatives of the Socialist International and the CPSU, were unanimous that avoiding nuclear war is currently the most important task for the world community. The U.S.-Soviet talks on intermediate-range missiles have a particularly important role in this and should be conducted in a constructive spirit and rapid results should be sought, according to the communique of this Moscow meeting.

The views on the progress of the talks so far are somewhat pessimistic, Sorsa noted. The Soviet leaders are beginning to lose their faith in the seriousness and genuineness of the United States' desire to negotiate. Sorsa noted that Brezhnev's idea, now expressed in public for the first time, about a joint U.S.-Soviet declaration as an intermediate stage on the path to an agreement on European intermediate-range nuclear weapons is also the proposal of the international in particular. The declaration would at least fix the jointly accepted goals, even if real results could not be achieved before the end of 1982, when the West's new Euromissiles are due to be deployed.

The Soviet Union is striving to prevent this by all means, because it sees these missiles as a strategic threat against itself, just like the intercontinental missiles, the only difference being that the warning time is 5 minutes instead of 30 minutes.

Ponomarev at Departure

LD050942 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- Vice-president of the Socialist International, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland Kalevi Sorsa left Moscow for home on Thursday. He was heading a group of the Advisory Committee of the Socialist International on Disarmament which visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the Leningrad railway station Kalevi Sorsa was seen off by alternate member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, and high-ranking officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Final Statement

LD051256 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 5 Feb 82

["To Prevent War and Nuclear Catastrophe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- Representatives of the Socialist International's Advisory Council on Disarmament stayed in Moscow on February 1-4. They were Kalevi Sorsa, vice president of the Socialist International, chairman of the Socialist International's Advisory Council on Disarmament, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland; Walter Hacker, secretary of the advisory council, secretary for International Affairs of the Board of Austria's Socialist Party; and S. Tagichi, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan.

The visit was part of a series of consultations on questions of disarmament, which are held by the Socialist International's council. Earlier, the representatives of the advisory council visited Washington and called on the UN secretary general.

The representatives of the advisory council were received by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. They held a talk in the course of which the Soviet leader reaffirmed once again the Soviet Union's invariable foreign policy course, the course of detente, of relaxation of the danger of war, an end to the arms race, and disarmament. He touched upon the progress of Soviet-American negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

At the CPSU Central Committee there was a meeting of representatives of the advisory council with a CPSU delegation, which included alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev (the head of the delegation), members of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin, Georgiy Arbatov, Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee's departments Vitaliy Shaposhnikov and Georgiy Shakhnazarov.

The representatives of the advisory council had with Soviet specialists a broad exchange of opinions on questions of interest to them on problems of international relations and disarmament.

Possible ways and means of preventing the danger of war, of curbing the arms race were discussed in the course of meetings and conversations. The Soviet participants in the meetings and members of the advisory council expressed profound concern and anxiety over the worsening of the international situation, the prospect of escalation of the arms race and the threat of a nuclear conflict.

Both sides agree that it is the supreme task of the world community to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war. It is necessary to firmly cut short any attempts to lower the threshold of a nuclear conflict.

The sides agree it is necessary to put an end as soon as possible to the spiralling arms race, particularly nuclear arms race and start the process of disarmament. This can be attained only through honest and equitable negotiations based on the desire to attain success in the search for mutually acceptable solutions. The sides reaffirmed their adherence to the policy of detente which has no other reasonable alternative.

The Soviet-American negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe are bound to play a particularly important role at the given stage. It is necessary that these negotiations should be conducted in a constructive spirit and should timely lead to a positive result, based on strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. It was noted with satisfaction that the idea of establishing nuclear-free and peace zones in Europe, as well as in other areas, is enlisting ever growing support.

One of the aims of the policy of disarmament in Europe must be to bring about such a situation under which there would be eventually no nuclear weapons, either medium-range or tactical, on the continent.

The SALT process should be resumed as soon as possible. The opinion was expressed that the earlier-signed agreements in the sphere should be observed and the negotiations should lead to substantial reductions of strategic nuclear armaments.

The pressing task is to bring about a substantial reduction in the available arsenals of conventional arms termination of the qualitative arms race, renunciation of the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction. Particularly emphasized was the need of prohibition and destruction of neutron weapons and also chemical weapons. Agreements on questions of disarmament should envisage relevant control over their implementation.

Solution of the problem of disarmament will be promoted by establishment of a proper political climate -- normalization of the international situation, the overcoming of mutual mistrust and prejudices. This requires that every state should display goodwill, restraint and should strictly observe the international law principles.

The provisions of the Helsinki Final Act should be fully observed. The Madrid meeting of representatives -- parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is bound to make an important contribution to improvement of the international situation, by taking the decision on convocation of an all-European conference on measures of consolidating trust, security and disarmament in Europe.

It was admitted that those or other differences should not obscure the main thing -- concern for the preservation and consolidation of universal peace.

The representatives of the Socialist International's advisory council, on the one hand, and the CPSU -- on the other, expressed the intention to continue mutual contacts and exchange of opinion to promote solution of this most burning task facing mankind.

Soltan Commentary

LD041958 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Yuriy Soltan Commentary]

[Text] On Wednesday Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin a group of prominent figures of the Socialist International. During their conversation they mainly discussed the disarmament problem. The Soviet leader pointed out that never since the end of World War II has the situation in the world been so serious as it is today. The main reason for that is the dangerous course of the NATO bloc and its (?chief) force, the United States.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that for any country to base its policy on the hope of winning a nuclear war is madness. This is a dangerous gamble with the future of mankind. The Soviet leader called on the Western countries for conducting a constructive dialogue that would ensure a practical reduction and destruction of arms.

In Washington, too, they speak about a dialogue. But so far it is only talk and no deeds. From time to time the U.S. administration declares that it is allegedly interested in a sweeping reduction of strategic nuclear arms. In practice, however, Washington does nothing in that respect. What is more, under various pretexts it avoids the resumption of talks. The stand of the United States at the talks going on in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe also arouses a certain amount of anxiety. Clearly seen is the U.S. reluctance to look for a mutually acceptable agreement. And relaxation of military tension in Europe would have been of great importance to the people on the continent, and not only to them. If that continent was fully cleared of nuclear weapons, peace in Europe and, in fact, all over the world would be placed on an unprecedented stable foundation. And that is the real zero option which the Soviet Union is seeking.

However, if the West is not prepared for a sweeping solution, the Soviet Union is ready to begin with an agreement on reducing by the two sides of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, and reducing them by hundreds. By the year 1990 the present amount of such arms could be cut by three times and even more, and that could be done in stages. In the next few years they could be reduced by about 1/3 and then further steps could be taken in that direction. The Soviet Union is ready at any time to translate the program of reducing nuclear arms in Europe into corresponding agreements or, for the beginning, into a general principled statement of the sides.

The Soviet Union does not claim a monopoly in the struggle for disarmament. In that noble cause it is ready to cooperate with any country, big or small. The main problem today is to prevent the world moving closer to a thermonuclear catastrophe, and that, despite all the differences and contradictions, demands finding a common language and, what is more, common solutions. There is still big reserves for extending cooperation in the struggle for preserving and strengthening relaxation of tensions and for disarmament. When speaking with the leaders of the Socialist International, Leonid Brezhnev confirmed the firm intention of the Soviet Union to search patiently for ways for such cooperation and to continue the course for a dialogue and constructive talks. The principle policy of the Soviet Union outlined by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, said Leonid Brezhnev, is that of firmly defending peace, and the Soviet Union will continue to add to the peace program approved at the congress new concrete initiatives, and will seek to reduce the threat of war, strengthen peace and promote relaxation of tension.

TASS NOTES U.S. REPEATS ZERO OPTION PROPOSALS

LD051310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb, TASS -- In a statement by U.S. President R. Reagan, published here, it is reported that the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks presented a draft treaty containing a repetition of the American proposal about the so-called zero option for examination by the USSR.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly assessed the proposals of the U.S. President as a manifestation of the aspirations of the American administration to sharply breach the principle of equality and identical security, as an attempt to smash the existing military-strategic balance and to achieve unilateral military advantages.

As L.I. Brezhnev stressed on 3 February, the so-called zero option put forward by Washington, designed for the Soviet Union to unilaterally liquidate all its medium-range missiles, can in no way be called a serious proposal.

Simultaneous with the repetition of the old Reagan plan, the U.S. administration has hastened to express its negative attitude to the proposal by L.I. Brezhnev to reduce the present quality of nuclear medium-range armaments of each side threefold or even more by the year 1990.

DIPLOMATS CITED ON BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD041824 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 4 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Bogachtov]

[Text] Geneva, 4 Feb, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's new proposals on the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe were received with tremendous interest by members of the delegations taking part in the work of the United Nations disarmament committee in Geneva. The permanent GDR representative at the United Nations office in Geneva Gerhard Herder told the TASS correspondent: "Leonid Brezhnev's proposals are aimed at lessening the risk of nuclear war in central Europe and will find the liveliest response among the peoples of the continent. Europeans understand very well what a tremendous danger is posed to peace by the NATO plans to build up nuclear-missile armaments in the FRG and other NATO countries. At the time when the Soviet leader has made proposals directed at strengthening stability in Europe, Washington has announced a new considerable increase of American military spendings. The GDR warmly approves of Leonid Brezhnev's proposals directed at strengthening peace and lessening tension in international relations."

Speaking at today's meeting of the committee, the representative of Czechoslovakia Jan Strucka stated that it was regrettable that some official representatives of Western countries were trying to divert the public's attention from problems of reducing armaments by talk about the "linking" of disarmament with totally unrelated problems. In this connection the Czechoslovak delegate quoted the words said by Leonid Brezhnev when receiving representatives of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International on Disarmament: "Diplomacy requires 'denouements' and not 'linkages'. The tangled knot of conflict situations and disputed problems in the present world cannot be cut by any sword. The only way is the way of patient constructive talks, talks ensuring a real reduction and destruction of arms."

"The Soviet Union has come out with a new exceptionally important initiative of reducing medium range nuclear weapons in Europe," stated Tadesse Terefa, Ethiopia's permanent representative at the United Nations office in Geneva. "The United States should positively react to Leonid Brezhnev's proposals because their fulfilment will result in a lessening of the risk of war," he said.

TASS REPORTS ON SPEECHES AT GENEVA TALKS

LD042146 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 4 Feb 82

[By TASS special correspondent V. Bogachev]

[Excerpt] Geneva, 4 Feb, TASS -- The general debate continued today at the meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Committee.

Italy's representative who was the first to take the floor expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks will be shortly resumed. He said the Italian public is concerned over the lack of progress in the question of complete ban of nuclear tests and stressed that it is high time to cross the Rubicon in talks on banning chemical weapons.

The Italian delegate repeated the theses of U.S. propaganda about the situation in Poland. He said that even though the aggravation of international tension affects the process of disarmament, the talks of nuclear arms limitation in Europe must be continued.

FRG delegate Egner linked the prospects of progress in the sphere of disarmament with the course of events in Poland. He repeated word for word the favourite phrase of U.S. Secretary of State Haig that the events in Poland "cast a long shadow" on the problems of arms limitation. The West German representative welcomed the very fact of the continuation of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. He asserted, however, that stability in Europe can be ensured only through reduction of medium-range Soviet missiles, while he did not say a word about corresponding limitations of U.S. forward-based forces and other nuclear forces of NATO.

Egner expressed concern of his government about the lack of progress in the question of ban on chemical weapons and said that his delegation will submit to the committee a report on the possibility of control over the ban on binary weapons, which the United States, as it is known, decided to produce.

Japan's delegate Okaa said that the present tension in international relations can disrupt confidence among countries and undermine the foundation for talks on disarmament. The Japanese representative stressed that his country declares for the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation.

TASS CITES GDR ENVOY'S REMARKS AT VIENNA TALKS

LD041526 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 4 Feb, TASS -- Socialist countries counter the policy of strength, confrontation and complication of international dialogue pursued by NATO aggressive circles, above all the United States, with their own foreign policy aimed at carrying on with the talks and reducing the present dangerous level of military confrontation in Europe. Another vivid proof of that is the speech at today's plenary meeting at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe by Andre Wieland, head of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

Reminding those present about a recent proposal of socialist countries to start work on the text of the first agreement, the representative of the GDR stressed that that proposal offered a real chance of ending stalemate caused at the talks by Western countries.

This work is facilitated by the fact that the participants in the talks could rely on a number of thoroughly discussed issues where there was mutual understanding or where the positions of the sides got closer, he said. The sum-total of the proposals advanced by socialist countries in Vienna offered a reliable foundation making it possible to get down to formulating the text of the agreement. Given political will, still existing differences could be overcome and mutually acceptable decisions found during such work.

The head of the delegation of the GDR criticised the statement of the Belgian representative who passed over in silence the initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries and again tried to bring into the fore invented artificial issues which have for a long time been hindering progress at the talks.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON IMPORT OF VIENNA TALKS

LD050756 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 5 Feb 82

["PRAVDA: Significant Milestone in the Struggle for Disarmament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- The Vienna international conference "Dialogue on Questions of Disarmament and Detente," is described by the newspaper PRAVDA as a new major page in the annals of the peoples' mass movement for disarmament and detente, for durable peace on earth.

The Vienna conference "Dialogue on Questions of Disarmament and Detente," PRAVDA writes, "is an important step towards consolidation of actions of the peace forces, further organizational consolidation of the peace movement." The conference was attended by representatives of many political parties, international, regional and national organizations, new anti-war movements and peace committees, trade unions, student, women's, youth and religious organizations from 61 countries of the world.

A broad range of problems of disarmament, detente and international security and also a number of socio-economic problems caused by the arms race were submitted for discussion at the Vienna conference, PRAVDA writes.

"The parties to the 'Vienna dialogue' expressed profound concern over the enhanced threat of a world war. They denounced the attempts of reactionary militaristic forces to impose upon mankind a new twist of the nuclear arms spiral, to break the global and European parity in the sphere of nuclear and conventional armaments which was established during many years. They declared against plans of deploying new nuclear missiles in Europe that would lead to a heightened danger of a new war. They noted the importance of the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe which began in Geneva in November last year, the need of continued negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments, of attaining progress at the Vienna negotiations and the Madrid meeting."

SEMEYKO COMMENTS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD041220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Lev Semenovich Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Union of Peace Committees Scientific Commission for Disarmament Problems and candidate of military science, commentary: "The U.S. Buildup of the Chemical Weapons Arsenal"]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Recently the problem of the rapid and complete banning of chemical weapons has become particularly urgent. The point is not only that the process of reaching agreement on this problem has dragged on and on beyond all bounds for more that 10 years now, but also that since last July the United States has been refusing altogether to proceed with the appropriate Soviet-American negotiations which were being conducted in Geneva. The point is that the Reagan administration is stepping up preparations for chemical warfare before our very eyes, as they say. This is shown by a whole series of facts, with which I will deal later. Finally, the point is that most recently Western propaganda has developed a slanderous campaign alleging that chemical weapons are being used by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and by Vietnam in Laos and Kampuchea. It may be thought that these seemingly diverse factors are interconnected. The United States just does not want a ban on chemical weapons and is seeking every possible pretext to press ahead with the arms race in this sphere.

We scarcely need to dwell in detail on how dangerous modern chemical weapons are. They are extremely dangerous. The fatal dose of poisonous substances is measured literally in milligrams. For instance, only 800 g of highly toxic paralytic nerve gas can affect people over a vast area up to 150 square kilometers. The point is not just these horrifying figures, but that they confirm that we are talking about a weapon of mass, really mass, destruction. Even today, the U.S. chemical weapons arsenal exceeds all credible bounds: More than 150,000 tons of poisonous substances, approximately 3 million shells, tens of thousands of bombs, hundreds of thousands of mortar bombs and landmines, and many other forms of chemical ammunition. But the Pentagon believes that this is not enough. It intends to increase the quantity of chemical ammunition to 5 million units. More than this, the Pentagon plans to begin production of the so-called binary paralytic nerve gases and to fill shells and bombs with them. A new chemical works now being built in Arkansas in America will produce up 70,000 units of ammunition a month.

The question of fitting chemical warheads to land-based cruise missiles is being considered -- that is, those missiles intended for deployment in Europe. Overall expenditure on chemical arming of the U.S. armed forces is assessed variously as $4-10 billion.

But maybe these are arsenals which the United States maintains -- as they are in the habit of saying there -- merely as a deterrent to the Soviet Union, and it never intends to use them? Let us turn to statements by American military leaders. Here is General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO joint forces in Europe. Last year he said that he had received instructions to be ready to use chemical weapons, primarily in Europe. Wade, assistant to the secretary of defense, said that it is necessary to speed up the chemical rearming of the American Army so that it will be possible to wage a large-scale war against the Warsaw Pact countries. These and other similar official statements are not merely words. Thus the journal NEWSWEEK reports that U.S. forces stationed in the FRG have noticeably stepped up their preparations for waging military operations in conditions in which nuclear [as heard] weapons are used. A powerful chemical arsenal already exists for this purpose. In particular, the Pentagon has sent approximately 2,000 tons of poison gas to West Germany. The gas is stored in underground bunkers built [words indistinct]. It is expected that by 1983-84 binary chemical ammunition will be stored here too.

According to press reports, Washington did not consider it necessary to inform the Europeans of this. It is typical that Washington intends to deploy the latest binary chemical weapons not in the United States but on the territory of the European allies. By this, it would like to turn them into chemical as well as nuclear hostages.

The slanderous campaign is being waged across the ocean in order to distract attention from these and many other facts, showing clearly that the United States is preparing for chemical warfare, in order to justify this preparation in some way. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are allegedly already, today, using poisonous substances in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. As witnesses, they call on the mercenaries sent into Afghanistan, the Pol Pot remnants and American agents in Laos. Proof that is not worth a red cent is circulated. Here for instance, is some evidence from the just-published book "Yellow Rain: A Journey into the Terror of Chemical Warfare." The author, a certain Seagrave, writes in it that he was told of the use of chemical weapons in Laos by a certain (Jack Schram), who had illegally crossed the Lao territory, and he in turn had heard it from some Frenchmen dealing in opium. These are facts? It is a lie! Instances of the so-called yellow rain falling in Laos and Kampuchea could not be confirmed by a special UN commission of experts set up at the West's insistence. The Afghan Government has repeatedly presented proof to the international community of how American chemical weapons have been used by bandits against the peaceful Afghan population, against school pupils and for poisoning farm animals. The chemical grenades and poisons found in Afghanistan bear the mark "Made in the United States."

A scandal is now breaking out in America concerning the American veterans of the Vietnam war who could not escape the effects of defoliants sprayed from American aircraft. As is known, in South Vietnam alone the American forces used more than 100,000 tons of chemical substances. More than 2 million Vietnamese suffered from them. But approximately 60,000 Americans also suffered from the so-called orange dust with which helicopters and aircraft covered the Vietnamese forests. The consequences of this were severe. There are still deformed children being born. People are suffering from all kinds of diseases. They are paying by poisoned cheque, as one might say. The American orange dust is real, not some illusory, mythical rain, the rain of slander. But Washington would very much like people to forget about Vietnam, forget that it was turned into virtually a testing ground for testing the most barbarous forms of conventional weapons and also deadly chemical weapons. Hence the latest hypocrisy -- attempts to accuse the socialist states of using poisonous substances.

The danger threatening the world because of the chemical arms race by the United States and its readiness to use chemical weapons on a much wider scale in the future is extremely great. Is there any prospect of reducing this danger to nought? There is such a possiblity, but to turn it into reality is not easy. It is being prevented by U.S. opposition. Let us recall that the United States took 50 years to accede to the 1925 Geneva protocol on banning the use of asphyxiating, poisonous and other such gases and bacteriological substances in war. Only in January 1975 did the U.S. Senate ratify the Geneva protocol, although at the same time a statement was published saying that the U.S. president has the right to sanction the use of chemical substances against violators of order and also for the use of herbicides in military operations.

The Geneva protocol laid the foundation in international law for the banning of chemical weapons. It bans the use of poisonous substances but does not ban the production or stockpiling of chemical weapons or continuing research in this sphere, that is, it does not fully eliminate the danger of a chemical war. Taking account of this, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries introduced in 1972 in the Geneva disarmament committee a draft convention which provides for banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for the destruction of such weapons. This would be an all-comprising ban and liquidation of chemical weapons. The West agreed to talks on this only as a result of the persistent work of Soviet diplomacy and that of the socialist countries, and also thanks to actions by the world public. It later proved possible to make a thorough joint study of all the technical aspects of the problem. In 1978 an agreement in principle was reached on most of the questions.

However, the negotiations on excluding chemical weapons from the arsenals -- both the Soviet-American and the multilateral negotiations in the disarmament committee -- got bogged down. The United States began submitting extra, and clearly not constructive, demands on control. Certainly the question of control in the sphere of banning and destroying chemical weapons is not simple. It is not always easy to determine which substances are being produced and stockpiled for military purposes and which for peaceful ones. At the same time, the technical problems of control are quite capable of solution if they are based on the combination of national and international measures, including in particular the setting up of a consultative committee. This is the Soviet position. The USSR, no less than the United States, has an interest in reliable control and has submitted a whole number of constructive proposals enabling the fulfillment of the future convention to be guaranteed. On their basis, it has been possible to make progress in this sphere too.

However, in July 1980 Washington refused to continue the bilateral negotiations. At first this was explained by the fact that new U.S. administration would have to start all over again in formulating its approaches to the various aspects of disarmament. Then the USSR was accused that its position did not ensure the solution of the control question. But these were not reasons but merely excuses for blocking negotiations on this most important problem.

The recently-ended 36th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution noting the need to make every effort to activate the talks on banning chemical weapons in the disarmament committee. It is typical that in the voting on this resolution only one delegation abstained: that of the United States. The General Assembly also adopted another resolution, calling for countries to refrain from actions which might hinder the talks and, in particular, to refrain from producing and deploying new forms of chemical weapons on the territories of those states where they are not deployed at present. At the same time the United Nations called on the USSR and United States to resume their bilateral negotiations as soon as possible.

What was the U.S. position? In the voting the United States was the only one of 157 countries to oppose the resolution. Is this not convincing proof that the present Washington leadership opposes the banning of chemical weapons? It is from the United States that the main threat to the peace and security of the people comes, and this is proven yet again by the U.S. actions in the sphere of chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons in all forms must be outlawed. This would constitute a major step along the road of curbing the arms race. As for the Soviet Union, it will continue to strive consistently for an agreement on limiting and banning various forms of arms, including chemical arms. This policy of principle is enshrined in the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party. It meets with support not only from the Soviet people but from other peoples of our planet, who rightly consider disarmament to be the course on which stable peace and international security can be secured.

PONOMAREV REVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK

PM030853 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev article under the rubric "Notes on Books": "Whence the Threat"]

[Text] Imperialist reaction has long been intimidating the public in Western countries with the myth of the "Soviet military threat." But perhaps never before have the slanderous fabrications on this score been as widespread as they are now. The Reagan administration is particularly zealous in this. Setting a course of confrontation with the Soviet Union and intending to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium which has become established between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc, U.S. ruling circles are seeking to justify their policy of the arms race and unprecedented militarist preparations by referring to the "steady increase in danger" which allegedly emanates from the Soviet Union and its armed forces and the imaginary U.S. and NATO "laggardness" in the military sphere.

Tendentiously selected and deliberately distorted information on Soviet foreign policy and military doctrine and on the USSR's armed forces and military potential pepper the speeches of American politicians and strategists and the pages of the bourgeois press across the ocean. This is a well-conceived, centrally controlled slander campaign. A special role in this campaign was assigned to the pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" prepared by the Pentagon and publicized widely by Western mass media.

Since the United States has gone so far as to publish such a pamphlet, which presents the Soviet armed forces and the measures adopted by the Communist Party and the Soviet state to strengthen the USSR's defensive capability in a false light, the need has arisen to show the real state of and direction of development of the U.S. armed forces and military-industrial potential, as well as other elements in the American war machine that Washington relies on in implementing its "position of strength" policy. This task is fulfilled by the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" (footnote -- Otkuda Iskhodit Ugroza Miru, Military Publishing House, 1982, 80 pages), prepared by the competent Soviet bodies and published by the USSR Defense Ministry's Military Publishing House. With a view to giving an objective view of the military-strategic situation which has emerged in the world, it analyzes the correlation of military forces between West and East, as well as the sides' approach to the problems of preserving peace.

On the basis of rich factual material the book under review shows convincingly that throughout the postwar period the USSR has not initiated the creation of new types of armaments. In building its armed forces it has only reacted to threats created by the West. The Soviet Union has not sought to gain a position of military superiority but has confined itself to measures sufficient to ensure security -- its own and that of its allies and friends.

"We do not seek military superiority over the West; we do not need it," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in an interview for America's TIME magazine. "We only need reliable security."

Soviet military doctrine is also purely defensive in nature. It has always proceeded and continues to proceed on the basis of the principles of retaliatory -- that is, defensive -- actions. Contrary to the assertions of representatives of the U.S. administration that the Soviet Union counts on securing victory in a nuclear war by inflicting a preemptive strike, Soviet military strategy is based on the premise that the USSR will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is totally against the use of any weapon of mass destruction.

The book devotes much space to a characterization of the U.S. war machine, which was created to implement the American ruling circles' global aggressive designs. The U.S. Armed Forces are the largest and best equipped of the armed forces of capitalist states. "In terms of numerical strength and quantity of armaments," the book notes, "they surpass the armed forces of Britain, France, the FRG and Italy put together. The total numerical strength of the U.S. Armed Forces is about 3 million servicemen and 1 million civilian employees."

The book examines in detail all the components of the U.S. Armed Forces -- both the strategic nuclear forces and the general-purpose forces. A detailed analysis of the American war machine leads the reader to the conclusion that the nature and orientation of U.S. military building are predetermined by the gamble on military force in resolving international problems, which Washington has elevated to the rank of a state policy, the desire to extend the American military presence in various regions of the world and the course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Special emphasis is placed on building up the U.S. strategic nuclear potential. This is indicated by the "strategic program" for the eighties announced by President Reagan in October 1981. U.S. plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear systems in West Europe (108 Pershing II missile launchers and 464 cruise missiles) also endanger peace.

"Washington's constant course of building up military might and seeking military superiority leads to a close interweaving of the interests of the military-industrial monopolies and the military and state apparatus and an unprecedented expansion of arms production," the book stresses. The reader will find in its pages a detailed description of the industrial base of American militarism and of the influence of the military-industrial complex on the whole of U.S. life. Under its direct pressure Washington adopted a new military strategy which Defense Secretary Weinberger defines as a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR on a global and regional scale. It includes the principle of the expedited preparation of the material base for unleashing wars on various scales and with differing intensity, and, as before, the main gamble is on preparing for strategic nuclear war and on multiple options for the use of strategic forces in such a war -- from so-called "limited" nuclear strikes to their massive use against a whole range of targets on USSR territory.

Facts cited in the book show quite clearly that a threat to international peace and the peoples' security does indeed exist and it emanates from the United States. That forces the Soviet Union to adopt the necessary measures to strengthen its own defense capability. But here the USSR proceeds on the basis that approximate equality with the United States suffices for the needs of defense, and objectively such equality exists between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, in strategic nuclear arms, medium-range nuclear facilities and conventional armaments.

In confirmation of this the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" gives a detailed analaysis of the correlation of military forces in the international arena.

An examination of this correlation and of the nature of military building and an analysis of the Soviet and U.S. approaches to the resolution of international problems in recent years results in a clear understanding of the fact that two opposing trends exist in world politics. One -- whose pivot was and is the struggle for peace and the people's security, detente and the curbing of the arms race -- is personified by the Soviet Union, while the other -- based on confrontation with the Soviet Union, attempts to "roll back" socialism, the quest for military superiority, the desire to dominate other countries and peoples, the imposition of one's own will on them and the economic exploitation and military-strategic utilization of their territories -- is represented by the United States. The dangerous extremes to which such policy can lead are revealed by the White House's unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state and its attempts to lay the responsibility for the imposition of martial law in Poland on the Soviet Union to order to "justify" discriminatory measures against the USSR and the further exacerbation of Soviet-American relations and the international climate in general.

Peace "from a position of strength" -- American strength, of course -- that is what Washington would like to see. It is quite obvious, however, that nobody can disrupt the established military-strategic equilibrium in today's conditions. Any attempts to wreck or disrupt this equilibrium only lead to a further intensification of the danger of war. The book under review shows this clearly. The irrefutable facts, figures and rich illustrations which it contains totally dismantle the false myth of the "Soviet military threat" and show convincingly that the threat to peace on our planet emanates from imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO countries.

CEMA YEARBOOK CITES ECONOMIC SUCCESSES 1970-80

LD041626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 4 Feb 82

[By TASS Commentator Mikhail Petrov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb (TASS) -- The national economy of the socialist countries is developing at a high and constant rate; this is confirmed, among other things, by the recently published "Statistical Yearbook of the CEMA Member States" which convincingly refutes the assertions of bourgeois propaganda regarding the "low efficiency" of socialist integration.

The yearbook carries data on the considerable rise in the national income of fraternal countries during the 1970-80 period. It grew in the People's Republic of Bulgaria by 96 percent, in the Hungarian People's Republic by 62 percent, in the GDR by 59 percent, in the Mongolian People's Republic by 81 percent, in the Polish People's Republic by 70 percent, in the USSR by 62 percent, in the CSSR by 57 percent and in the Socialist Republic of Romania by 2.4 times. The total volume of gross industrial output increased over the same period by 84 percent and the average annual level of agricultural output also increased. Occupying 19 percent of the world's territory and accounting for only 12 percent of the population on our planet, the CEMA countries produce one-third of world's industrial output and one-fourth of the world's national income.

The economic integration of the CEMA countries and their combined efforts are increasingly aimed at a constant intensification of social production and at raising its efficiency. Some 150 multilateral agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation have been signed and extended. The CEMA decisions adopted at the recent 102d session of the Executive Committee provide for the development of multilateral cooperation primarily in such important industries as engineering. Exploiting the benefits of international socialist division of labor, the CEMA countries are extensively developing specialization and cooperation in production.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR currently account for 80 percent of the production of buses, while the GDR and the CSSR provide 95 percent of the equipment for the printing industry.

An important result in the coordination of economic plans of the CEMA countries lies in the fact that the solution to a number of questions has been found concerning the supply of CEMA countries with fuel, energy and raw materials to cover their requirements for the next 5 years -- and for some industries for an even longer period.

A decisive role in such supplies is played by the Soviet Union, for instance, which satisfies practically 90 percent of the export needs of CEMA countries in petroleum products.

The process of integration implemented in the interests of each country and of the socialist community as a whole exclude the possibility of any "crisis phenomena" appearing, as Western propagandists imagine.

PAPER NAMES RIVER IN FRIENDSHIP MANEUVERS

PM041425 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 January carries on page 4, under the headline "At the friendship exercises," a 26 January Prague dispatch from TASS correspondent A. Kondrashov on the opening day of the maneuvers. The dispatch identifies the river across which a pontoon bridge was constructed as the Elbe River.

U.S. 'BLACKMAILS' UN ON GOLAN HEIGHTS ISSUE VOTE

LD041324 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 4 Feb, TASS -- The United States threatened to impose sanctions if the United Nations General Assembly, now discussing Tel Aviv's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, adopts mandatory steps against the rampant Israeli aggressor. Well-informed observers report that Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States permanent representative at the United Nations, bluntly said at a meeting with the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the president of the current General Assembly session 'Ismat Kittani that the United States would "punish" the United Nations, i.e. it would suspend financial aid to that international organization if the resolution were adopted as drafted by the group of Arab states. Such a step by Washington once again vividly shows that the United States stakes on the retention of the maintenance of tension in the Middle East and essentially instigates Israel to new aggressive actions against Arab states.

This is not the first time that Washington has been blackmailing the United Nations. Quite recently the Americans blocked a resolution moved by a number of Arab countries in the Security Council and calling for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against Israel down to the severance of diplomatic relations and the expulsion of the aggressor from the United Nations for its unceasing policy of aggression. In this context it is said in United Nations circles that the United States has already resorted to a veto almost 30 times in the Security Council so as to rescue its hangers-on.

Representatives of nonaligned countries -- above all, Arab -- insist on the adoption by the assembly of decisions not only precisely denouncing Israel's piratical actions but also its direct accomplice and patron, Washington. And this aroused the particular dissatisfaction of the United States. The draft resolution, specifically, points out that the continuing and increasing political, economic, financial, military and technical support by the United States encourages Israel to commit acts of aggression, to strengthen and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of seized Arab territories.

Representatives of many states, addressing the session, pointed to the close connection between Washington's anti-Arab position and Tel Aviv's policy of international piracy. The United States, said Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, the minister of state for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates, supports the country that constantly encroaches on the rights, security and stability of the countries of our region. The United States, he pointed out, bears the main responsibility for the present situation when the United Nations is unable to give a fitting reply to obvious Israeli aggression.

According to Iran's foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the "Government of the United States is the main culprit of human suffering in the world today." He emphasized that the seizure of the Golan Heights was a direct consequence of the Camp David deal. Those Arab states, he said, that fell into the set trap can be only deeply pitied. By signing the Camp David treaty, Egypt's former President as-Sadat thus betrayed the interests of his people, the Iranian representative said.

Granting political and military support to Israel, the United States in fact encourages Tel Aviv to ever more criminal actions -- the sallies against Lebanon, the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center, the systematic violation of air space of Arab countries, Iraq's representative Salah 'Umar al-'Ali said. The actions of the United States, he said, run counter to the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law.

Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto denounced Tel Aviv's criminal contacts with the dictatorial regimes of South Africa and Central America where civilians are killed with Israeli-made weapons. Impunity, he added, encourages the aggressor. The United States has once again demonstrated its allegiance to the alliance with Israel by blocking effective steps against it in the Security Council. The session continues.

WEST TRIES TO DEBATE 'POLISH ISSUE' IN UN BODIES

LD041454 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 4 Feb, TASS -- American diplomacy has undertaken an attempt to use the beginning of the work of the Disarmament Committee and the UN Commission on Human Rights for a hostile sally against Poland and the USSR. Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues Elliot Abrams came to Geneva a few days ago for the purpose.

American representatives in Geneva have been exerting desperate efforts in the past few days so as, according to Washington's tactics, to make delegates of West European countries raise the question of the situation in Poland at all committees working here. But in the course of numerous meetings and discussions the United States failed to attain "monolithic unity" of its allies on the so-called "Polish issue."

Thus, the Netherland's representative at the Disarmament Committee, Richard Fein, has said that the committee "is not a proper place to discuss crises which arise from time to time in various parts of the world." If we discuss them, he said, we shall fail to have a headway in the sphere of disarmament and will fail to fulfil our tasks.

Sweden's representative Inga Tursson criticised American plans to deploy in a number of West European countries cruise missiles and the NATO "flexible reaction" doctrine which is known to proceed from a possibility of Western countries' being the first to use nuclear weapons.

The delegates of Poland and the USSR gave a befitting rebuff to slanderous sallies of American representatives. Touching upon attempts to "organise" a discussion on the Polish issue at the Disarmament Committee, the head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan has said that the United States has no right to interfere in the measures being carried out by the Polish leadership, the measures which are the Polish leadership's exclusive competence. The Soviet delegation, he said, does not intend to discuss with anybody Poland's internal affairs and qualifies Washington's anti-Polish campaign as an attempt to divert the attention of the world public from the U.S. unprecedented build-up of the arms race.

On February 2 at the UN Commission on Human Rights representatives of Western countries undertook an anti-Polish subversive act. When the procedure of the session was discussed, Canada's delegation, who spoke on behalf of the United States and some other Western countries, and also the delegation of Denmark, speaking on behalf of the EEC, tried to impose upon the commission the discussion of the "Polish issue." Canadian delegates, on behalf of ten Western countries, proposed that decision be taken "to pay priority attention to the question of human rights in Poland within the framework of the session's agenda," though "the Polish issue" was not mentioned in the agenda which was approved the day before. To justify such demands, the Danish and particularly Canadian representative reiterated the hackneyed propaganda fabrications around the legitimate decision of Poland's government on introduction of martial law, around mythical violations of human rights.

Representatives of Poland, the USSR, Belorussian SSR, Cuba and Syria strongly rebuffed provocative sallies of the West, with the United States at the head. They categorically turned down the attempts of the NATO countries to include their invented "Polish issue" into the agenda of the session of the UN Commission on Human Rights. They described these attempts as the desire to lead the UN Commission on Human Rights away from the discussion of such burning issues of the agenda as the continuing occupation by Tel Aviv of the captured Arab lands, the keeping of Namibia in the orbit of the racist Republic of South Africa, and also the extremely disquieting situation in the sphere of human rights in Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, ruled by reactionary anti-popular regimes.

WEST WARNED ON 'CONFRONTATION' AT CSCE SESSION

LD042042 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The debates by representatives of the signatory-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will be resumed in Madrid on 9 February.

Much work has already been done at the Madrid meeting. Among other things, considerable agreement has been achieved concerning the key problem: the convocation of a conference on confidence-building and the question of security and disarmament in Europe.

However, a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting clearly is not in the plans of certain NATO bloc circles, and above all the ruling U.S. circles. Striving to aggravate the international situation even more and accelerate the arms race, they are developing a campaign hostile to Poland and all socialist countries. They would like to use the Madrid meeting to these ends, too, and insist on discussing the situation in Poland and trying to transform the meeting into an arena for confrontation. This sort of provocation clearly collides with the principles of inter-state relations proclaimed in the Helsinki Final Act and brutally violates it.

Western countries above all are solicitous about human rights in Poland but in those Western countries the main rights and freedoms are systematically, brutally and universally trampled. After all, it is in the West that many millions of people have no work, people are persecuted, the number of people without a roof over their heads is constantly increasing, racism is rampant, and police brutality is increasing.

Leading the troublemakers and directing the anti-Polish, anti-socialist campaign we see the same official U.S. circles which support the Israeli aggressors, give military aid to the bloody junta in El Salvador, actively collaborate with Pinochet's clique, support the lawlessness of South African racists and tolerate the anti-popular dictatorial regimes. A pertinent question must be asked: To what extent do the leaders of the United States and other NATO states seriously approach the continuation of the all-Europe process initiated in Helsinki?

From the experience of the conference debates, Leonid Brezhnev said in Helsinki in July 1975, there appear to be new conclusions for the future. The main one -- and it found expression in the Final Act -- says that nobody should, on the basis of this or that foreign policy concept, try to dictate to other nations how they should shape their own internal affairs. The nation of each state, and only that nation, has a sovereign right to tackle its own domestic affairs, to adopt its own internal decisions. Any other stance is a slippery and dangerous ground for the cause of international cooperation.

This wise warning is still in force and valid, especially now.

RYBAKOV CAUTIONS MEETING ON USE OF OUTER SPACE

LD032020 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 3 Feb, TASS -- The participants in the current session here of the Legal Subcommittee on the Peaceful Uses of Terrestrial Space are focusing their attention on the elaboration of draft principles and rules determining the use of satellites for the observation of our plant from space.

The session began on February 1 and will end on February 26, this year. Other most important matters are to develop and supplement norms of international law on the use of nuclear energy sources in terrestrial space as well as to consider projects and recommendations connected with the agenda, submitted by the participants in the subcommittee and by the General Assembly.

A great interest of the delegates participating in the subcommittee's work has been aroused by a speech made by Soviet representative Yuriy Rybakov.

The Soviet representative who spoke at a meeting of the working group of the subcommittee urged the subcommittee members to turn outer space into domain for broad cooperation between various states. The Soviet Union, he said, cooperates with a whole number of states in space research, which is illustrated in particular, by the space flights of joint crews consisting of Soviet cosmonauts and cosmonauts from other countries. Those joint flights have produced valuable scientific results, in the field of meteorology, in particular.

Having warned against the danger of the use of outer space for military purposes, the Soviet delegate stated that an efficient regulation of the use of outer space is particularly important in the light of the existing tension in the world, tension which threatens mankind with a nuclear conflict.

STATE DEPARTMENT PLACES CURBS ON SOVIET VISITORS

LD041554 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 4 Feb 82

[TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyi report]

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. administration is toughening its discriminatory restrictions on mutually benficial Soviet-American exchanges in various fields. While whipping up a campaign of slander against the USSR and its foreign policy, the American authorities are trying to prevent their fellow citizens from communicating with Soviet people and obtaining true first-hand information about the Soviet Union's positions on the major problems of the present day.

The U.S. Department of State has without any grounds taken the discriminatory decision to prohibit a Soviet Embassy advisor in Washinton, who specializes in disarmament problems from taking part in a relevant discussion at Stanford University at the invitation of American scholars. Earlier he had been denied permission to attend a meeting of protest against the arms race in the town of Moscow, Vermont. Another Soviet diplomat in Washington was not allowed by the State Department to leave for Chicago to appear at the Council of International Relations, although all the formalities had been settled.

It is indicative that the State Department seeks to stand in the way of those meetings above all which are devoted to ways of reducing tension in Soviet-American relations, improving the international climate. The same kind of considerations seem to have been behind the State Department's denial of visas to three prominent Soviet academics in January last year. They were to have gone to the United States as members of a Soviet Academy of Sciences delegation to attend a joint conference on Soviet-American relations and on reduction of the arms race.

Approximately at the same time the U.S. State Department issued orders to Stanford and some other universities, demanding in the form of an ultimatum that they restrict the contacts of a Soviet expert in robot-making who was due to visit the United States at the invitation of his American colleagues for exchange of experiences.

The State Department's actions caused indignation at Stanford University, with its President Donald Kennedy expressing serious concern over the Federal authorities' attempts to interfere in the process of academic research.

There have been ever more frequent cases when U.S. visits by representatives of the Soviet public were cancelled by the American side. A delegation of Soviet public organisations invited by the American Council of Citizens Exchange failed to arrive in the United States because the State Department refused to issue entry visas to all of the delegation members.

The policy of putting artificial barriers to mutually beneficial contacts between Soviet and American citizens is ever more resolutely criticised in U.S. political, academic and public circles. One can only deplore the discriminatory moves of the U.S. State Department, a TASS correspondent was told by Professor Farley of Stanford University. By hindering contacts between Soviet and American specialists, the U.S. administration does not punish the Soviet side but the Americans, he added. "American scholars, students and public representatives are deprived of the valuable opportunity of learning the Soviet viewpoint on the vital problems of the present time and, above all, on curbing the arms race. Such contacts should not be curtailed but extended in every way," Mr Farley stressed.

ANTI-USSR 'HYSTERIA' AIM OF U.S. 'WW III' TV FILM

LD042054 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb, TASS -- A vicious anti-Soviet concoction named "World War Three" was shown over the U.S. television by the NBC television company. This TV film abounds in gross anti-Soviet inventions such as the Soviet Union's "invasion" of U.S. territory, "the Soviet Union's nuclear strike" on the United States and so on and so forth.

The sequences of this film which runs four hours contain idiotic pictures of hand-to-hand fighting between Soviet and American soldiers, all sorts of cheap Hollywood tricks of presenting scenes of atrocities, this time with regard to peaceful U.S. population.

Here is one of the film's sequences: A transport plane rushing over snow-clad wilderness brings a landing force. As soon as they land, the troops are arranged in battle formation. The captions appear on the screen: "Place -- Alaska; time -- future...." Even most naive persons can realize that the United States has been attacked. But who is the aggressor? Instead of the answer there is a close-up of red stars on the fur caps of soldiers.

By the same unsubtle methods the viewers are explained the aim of the Russians' aggression. They staged the invasion to seize Alaska's oil pipelines and, reducing the supply of energy to the United States, to cow Washington. Such is the plot of the film.

Its provocative aim is obvious: To step up the anti-Soviet war hysteria in the USA which is rampant as it is. Gross allegations and misinformation with the aim of undermining peaceful relations between the states -- this is what prompted those who created this anti-Soviet concoction meant for large masses of viewers.

The vicious sally of the U.S. propaganda services is clearly aimed at further aggravation of relations between states. The authors of the film, not stopping at crude falsehoods, are openly advocating the ideas of nuclear war and confrontation of the USA with the USSR. This unprecedented action of the U.S. propaganda services has become possible in conditions of the stirring up by official Washington of rabid anti-Sovietism and war hysteria in the USA.

The NBC company was clearly fulfilling a "social order," aggravating by this fabrication the militaristic atmosphere which Washington is creating in the country so as to camouflage its own quite concrete and real militaristic aspirations.

ALLEGED USSR THREAT TO 1984 OLYMPICS DERIDED

PM041523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "Police Alarm"]

[Excerpts] Washington -- On the morning of 22 January the Los Angeles DAILY NEWS appeared with a banner headline across the whole of the front page: "Russian Mafia Advancing on Los Angeles." "That's all we need," exclaimed the startled inhabitants of the largest city on the U.S. Pacific coast, who for a long time have not known life without local gangsters and who recall with yearning the time 10 years ago when there were "only" 300-400 murders a year committed in Los Angeles (in 1980 the number of such crimes exceeded 1,000). Scared inhabitants began to call the newspapers and city police departments.

At midday Los Angeles Police Chief (Deril) Gates called a press conference. Yes, he declared, the DAILY NEWS has not sounded the alarm for nothing. Its article is based on a report entitled "The Soviet Emigre Mafia" prepared by the Los Angeles police. The report, Mr Gates explained is the fruit of painstaking work by the detectives under him, who as a result of investigations over many months have discovered that "the Soviets are dispatching to the United States specially selected dangerous criminals in the guise of emigre Jews." Without pausing for breath, the astute chief detective even described the aim of this perfidious operation as to wreck the 1984 summer Olympics in Los Angeles and at the same time to "aggravate the already serious problem of crime in our city."

In an attempt to somehow justify the false accusations levelled against our country, Gates let slip that in this way his department hoped to increase its staff and extend its powers. A well-known method! The bugaboo of the nonexistent "Soviet threat" is used everywhere in the United States by those who are not capable of explaining in any other way to the American taxpayer the need to sacrifice tens and hundreds of billions of dollars on building aircraft carriers; creating submarines, air and space flotillas; and replenishing the ranks of overt and secret armies.

As for all the talk about "Soviet terrorists" allegedly being planted in the United States in order to wreck the 1984 Olympics, the hapless Los Angeles police chief is merely copying the crass inventions of his like-minded colleagues occupying responsible posts in the American state.

U.S. COLUMNIST INVENTS ANTARCTIC 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD051350 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Canard in the Land of Icebergs" -- TASS headline, by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb, TASS -- So, there is yet another invention about a mythical "Soviet threat". Where did the supervigilant Washington "Kremlinologists" discover this time the non-existent "threat" -- on the plains of Europe, in African jungles, or in Asian mountains? No. Such stories are nothing new and they no longer impress the public. What is needed is something new, sensational. Why not, for instance, to declare that the omnipresent "hand of Moscow" extended to the far-away Antarctic?

No sooner said than done. The newspaper Washington POST carried in its February 5 issue a lengthy scribble by news analyst Jack Anderson, who most seriously alleged that the USSR nurtured secret plans of "occupying the Antarctic." The proofs? If you please: It is known to all that the Soviet Union, just as a number of other states, including the United States, participates in scientific explorations in the sixth continent. Yes, this is known by all, but there is something which nobody, but Mr Anderson, knows or even guesses, namely, Soviet scientists in the Antarctic are not all scientists, but well-camouflaged "secret agents" who, haveing settled down in hummocky ice fields, are zealously drawing up perfidious plans of "seizing the South Pole".

Impressive, isn't it? But one should not be surprised at such a high flight of Mr Anderson's imagination. And as is clear from his opus, it is not him who devised the fable, but he borrowed it from the CIA and other American special services. This is who, it turns out, planned the release of an anti-Soviet canard into the land of penguins and icebergs. To do Mr Andersen justice, that was done in style. But lies, even in "an Antarctic version" are still lies.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY IN PACIFIC

LD041235 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 January carries on page 4 a Manila dispatch entitled "Army Brass Bands Put on a Show" by correspondent L. Kuznetsov discussing U.S. "maneuverings" to increase its military presence and influence in the Pacific. Attention is drawn to the role of "intermediary" played by "certain circles" in Australia, New Zealand and Japan, and most of all by South Korea, described as an "arms factory" in which U.S. weapons are made under license chiefly for sale to neighboring ASEAN member states. The author accuses the United States of wishing to "militarize" the ASEAN member states and to induce them to join a new military bloc to replace the defunct SEATO alliance, using talk of "the Soviet and Vietnamese threats" and "the communist menace" as bait.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL

Praise for Political Legacy

LD292314 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS -- "The activities of Franklin Delano Roosevelt were based on a realistic analysis of realities and on a search for effective ways to protect the national interests of the United States and to promote peace," IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the birth centennary of the 32nd president of the United States of America. The reasonable and constructive role played by Roosevelt in deciding questions of the war against fascism and the post-war world set-up in the course of the summit talks in Tehran and Yalta is well-known, the article says.

"The then leader of the major capitalist power forcefully reiterated the stability of his line for carrying on the cooperation which had taken shape between the U.S. and the USSR during the war in the post-war period as well. In fact, he supported the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and advocated the abandonment of the policy of hostility towards the USSR that had been pursued by the Western powers between the two world wars and the attempts to 'isolate' it from the world community."

"History bears evidence, however," the newspaper notes, "that FDR's course has been thrown overboard by Washington immediately upon his death in 1945. That course was revived to a certain extent in the early 1970s when the United States assumed a policy of the rapid normalisation of relations with the USSR, and when the dawn of detente had risen over the world."

"Lately Washington has been doing everything possible to bury detente, to unleash another cold war and to try brinkmanship anew. The policy 'from strength' has again been brought into play, and a course of intervention in the affairs of other countries has been adopted. This is exemplified particularly graphically by Washington's attempts, contrary to the agreements achieved and to political realities, to secure military superiority over the USSR and thsu establish U.S. domination in the world, and also by its striving to bring pressure to bear on the USSR with the help of 'sanctions' and by gross intervention in the affairs of sovereign Poland.

"This unrealistic and malicious course shows that Washington has not learned the lessons of the past and is rejecting, in particular, the political legacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Moscow Meeting

PM041249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Marked by the Public"]

[Text] Franklin D. Roosevelt was undoubtedly the greatest figure of 20th century U.S. political history. This was emphasized on 29 January in Moscow at a public meeting devoted to his birth centennial.

The meeting was opened by Academician G.A. Arbatov, vice president of the "USSR-United States" Society. The speakers noted that the name of F.D. Roosevelt is associated above all with the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States and the creation and activity of the anti-Hitler coalition during World War II. When the fascist scourge lashed Europe the anti-Hitler coalition not only helped to defeat fascism but convincingly demonstrated and proved in practice the possibility of effective political and military cooperation between states with different social systems. Historical experience confirms that the two countries, acting with common sense and taking into account the crucial position of each in the world today, can make an important contribution to the cause of peace and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

And today, the meeting stressed, when the world situation has become more complicated, the USSR and the United States bear full responsibility for preserving world peace. The establishment of constructive dialogue is an objective requirement of the times.

A book and illustration exhibition marking the F. Roosevelt birth centennial opened on 29 January at the All-Union State Foreign Literature Library.

The 300 publications which make up the exhibition include his speeches and articles, correspondence with statesmen and public figures, memoirs and reference books. A large section is devoted to the cooperation between the USSR, the United States and Britain during World War II, to whose consolidation the then U.S. president made an important contribution. As is well known, F. Roosevelt had a high opinion of the Soviet people's courage and staunchness and was a convinced supporter of the maintenance and consolidation of USSR-U.S. cooperation in the postwar period.

PRAVDA SEES PRC 'POWER STRUGGLE' INTENSIFYING

PM041221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 82 p 6

[B. Barakhta article: "China: Old Problems"]

[Excerpts] The hero of the short story by Lu Hsun, that classic of Chinese literature called the "The True Story of Ah Q," always remained content whatever happened.

Ah Q's self-satisfaction, reluctance to admit personal failings under any circumstances and eagerness to blame them on other people were obviously adopted long ago by the apparatus of the Chinese mass media. Press reports describing the situation in the CCP and in the country remain for the most part full of talk about a "change for the better" in the national economic situation and about a "stable and harmonious situation" in the party and state.

In reality the most important sectors of the country's national economy have been in a virtual state of stagnation and depression for many years now. It is no accident in this connection that at the recent session of the Chinese National People's Congress State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang announed that the course aimed at "stabilizing" the economy would be continued in the next 5-year period, although it had been scheduled for competition in 1981.

The never-ending acute power struggle within the Beijing leadership is aggravating the situation in the country. According to the bulletin CHINA NEWS ANALYSIS, the "stability and harmony" which propaganda proclaims exist on paper only. The compromise decisions of the Sixth CCP Central Committee plenum not only failed to remove the tension but, on the contrary, provided impetus for a renewed aggravation of differences and for a power struggle among rival groupings. On the admission of the journal HONGQI this is a "very acute problem" today.

A new year editorial in RENMIN RIBAO stressed the unity of views with regard to the political course being pursued which allegedly now exists in the party, the army and the country. However literally within a few days a colloquium in Beijing arranged by the CCP Central Discipline Inspection Commission noted with alarm that in the last 3 years there had been no radical improvement in the party's work style. In a number of places cadre workers are openly acting contrary to CCP Central Committee instructions, and in various regions of the country responsible leaders are even making attacks on the Central Committee and the party line, the colloquium participants explained.

The seriousness of the situation in the CCP and the acuteness of the fractional struggle both at the center and in the provinces is indicated in the recent publication in the journal HONGQI of utterances by Deng Xiaoping on a number of questions of PRC domestic and foreign policy. According to him, not all of the 38 million CCP members meet the demands made by Beijing, and some of them place their own narrow factional interest above everything. A speech delivered by Central Committee Vice Chairman Chen Yun in 1945 and reprinted on the eve of the new year was devoted to the same topic. According to London's THE TIMES, these publications are the forerunner of a new purge in the party at all levels and a warning to those who profiteered in the years of the "Cultural Revolution" and who are today fighting for "survival" in the desperate power struggle among rival groupings.

It is obvious that China has entered the new year of 1982 in a complex internal political and socioeconomic situation. According to foreign observers, this will be yet another year of difficulties in the national economy, acute internal political struggle and deepening social problems.

BOVIN BASIS OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS WILL BE ERODED

LD302316 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan TASS -- "The transient basis Chinese-American relations will sooner or later be eroded by time." Such a conclusion is made by IZVESTIYA political news analyst Aleksandr Bovin, who analyses Chinese-American relations and the U.S. political manoeuvring around Taiwan.

"The Americans do not intend to withdraw from Taiwan. And this is by no means prompted by moral considerations. The Americans can abandon 'friends' without any prick of conscience. What they are guided by is not friendship, but strategic and selfseeking interests. In Washington they view Taiwan as 'an unsinkable aircraft-carrier." Reagan obviously believes that "China needs the United States more than the United States needs China. Hence, the desire (despite Beijing's grumbling) to withhold 'the Taiwan card' as a lever of pressure upon China," the news analyst points out.

"It should be admitted that the Chinese themselves gave grounds for such an approach. Having agreed to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States with the preservation de-facto of American-Taiwan relations, Beijing obviously demonstrated its understanding of the priorities -- first the United States and then -- Taiwan," the political news analyst stresses.

"Taiwan is really part of China, and for the Americans there is nothing to do there. Taiwan and China will do without the Americans. But what the Beijing leaders are doing hardly brings nearer the final solution of the Taiwan problem. Under the guise of criticizing Washington, the Beijing leaders, injuring the dignity of the great people, ask the Americans not to disrupt 'strategic relations' with China, demonstrate their dependence on decisions which are taken in Washington. Therefore, for Reagan there is no point in throwing off 'the Taiwan card.'

"The people's republic of China and the United States, no matter how one appraises the parallel character of their strategies, are on different sides of the main social watershed, which exists in our world. Their real interests in Asia, and not only in Asia, are far from being the same. Therefore, the Chinese-American partnership was burdened since the very beginning by mutual suspicion, reticence, the desire to overplay each other," the IZVESTIYA news analyst stresses in conclusion.

TASS CITES U.S. REPORT ON PRC ARMS SALE DECISION

LD021340 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb, TASS -- The United States' intention to sell weapons to China is based on Washington's rabid anti-Sovietism. This conclusion is prompted by the recent report on the consequences of U.S.-Chinese military cooperation prepared by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Congress research service on the basis of the committee hearings with the participation of a number of "experts".

The report points out that Chinese-U.S. relations have reached a new point beyond the framework of the normalization of political and economic relations and that attention is now concentrated on the possibility of "closer military cooperation" between the two countries. There exists a certain level of military contacts between Washington and Peking, the authors of the report say. These include exchanges of intelligence and information about the situation in South-East and South-West Asia and also exchanges of military delegations. In future there is a possibility of exchanges of delegations in connection with military training, consultations on military planning, and reciprocal calls of warships at the ports of both countries.

The authors of the document are aware that U.S. arms sales to China can have serious international consequences not only in Asia, but globally. The U.S. "interests," in the view of the authors of the document, may be impaired, in particular, in Japan, South Korea, on Taiwan and in South-East Asian countries. In addition there is no guarantee that Peking would continue to follow its present-day course and maintain close contacts with the United States, they say.

The factors influencing the present-day U.S. military policy towards China may rapidly change, the authors of the report warn. Militarily strong China can create the risk of considerable complications for ensuring the interest of the United States and its allies.

JSP CHAIRMAN SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SUSLOV'S DEATH

PM041427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

Having heard the news of the death of M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I express feelings of sincere condolences to the family of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Suslov and the members of the CPSU on behalf of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] Central Executive Committee.

Comrade Suslov made a great contribution to the development of socialism in your country, to the consolidation of friendly relations between Japan and the USSR and to the cause of peace throughout the world.

Even now I cannot forget my friendly talks with Comrade Suslov in my capacity as head of a JSP delegation in 1978. Last year the talks on an agreement on the harvesting of kelp, on which accord had been reached during those interparty talks, were crowned with success, and now fishermen from Hokkaido fish with feelings of profound gratitude. Comrade Suslov's contribution to the cause of friendship and peace between the CPSU and JSP and between Japan and the Soviet Union will go down forever in the history of our parties and states.

In honoring the memory of the deceased and expressing thanks for the cooperation and aid rendered to our party in Comrade Suslov's lifetime, I hope that the members of your party will overcome this grief and act still more vigorously for the benefit of socialist building and world peace.

[Signed] Ichio Asukata, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee

TU COUNCIL HEAD ON USSR-JAPANESE TRADE UNION TIES

LD032140 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- "Traditional ties between Japanese and Soviet trade unions make a noticeable contribution to strengthening friendship and solidarity between workers in the two countries," a TASS correspondent has been told by Kazimir Mackiavicus, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet trade unions. The head of the Soviet delegation made the statement on his return from Tokyo where he attended the 16th session of the Soviet-Japanese trade union commission.

The trade union centres of the two countries should not only preserve the wealth of Soviet-Japanese ties, but also to multiply them, Mackiavicus stressed. Of course, he said, one should not turn a blind eye to the real life. Relations between our countries are developing not along a well-beaten path. However, despite the emerging difficulties, the workers' striving for cooperation and mutual understanding remains the main trend.

One of the leaders of the Soviet trade unions recalled a successful work of the Soviet-Japanese trade union meeting "For Peace and Friendship Between the Peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union" held in autumn last year. "We favour continuation of such forms of cooperation," he stressed.

The proposals advanced by the Soviet trade unions at the meeting devoted special attention to the measures directed at ensuring peace and security in Asia and working out confidence-building measures in the Far East. Both sides pointed out in a signed protocol, lessening of international tension, prohibition of the production and use of nuclear weapons, just balanced disarmament.

Mackiavicus pointed out that during the discussion of the programme of bilateral trade union exchanges for this year, the sides paid attention to problems of environmental protection and use of the mass media in educating the young generation.

PRESSED AFGHAN REBELS SURRENDER TO REGIME

PM041227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent I. Mironov Dispatch: "Laying Down Their Arms"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Jan -- The Afghan basmaks receive all the weapons, ammunition and money they need from their foreign patrons and inspirers -- the Western and Chinese special services and reactionary circles within the region. They are short of just one thing -- men anxious to join their gangs and engage with them in murder, plunder and pillage. That is why, when they break into a hamlet or other center of population, they use threats of physical reprisals and promises of money to drive peasants and artisans duped by imperialist propaganda into their gangs.

However, an increasing number of ordinary workers who have ended up in the mercenary basmak gangs are trying to surrender to the organs of the people's power at the first opportunity. The Kabul NEW TIMES reports that in the past few days alone 127 former members of basmak gangs in Jowzjan province have surrendered, with their weapons, to the security organs. Former basmaks have also laid down their arms in recent days in Farah and Laghman Provinces.

RECENT INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS, GANDHI PROPOSAL ASSESSED

BK051034 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev's commentary on India-Pakistan talks]

[Text] Moscow radio commentator Yevgeniy Nikolaytev writes on the India-Pakistan talks held in Delhi:

The talks have now concluded. Press comments on the talks indicate that no one expected that any immediate result would emerge from these talks. A lot of work still remains to be done in this field to arrive at concrete decisions on the issues discussed during the talks on concluding a nonaggression pact between the two countries. However, the first step in this direction has been taken and a plan for further future action has also been drawn. The proposals made by the Indian side are a prelude to it.

During the talks in New Delhi, Indira Gandhi made the first, important, constructive step by presenting a proposal for a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries. At a meeting with Pakistani journalists, she said that Pakistan has tried various ways to deal with India, except the course of friendship. Why should it not change its hostile attitude and adopt the course of friendship? Keeping this in view, the Indian Prime Minister, during her meeting with Agha Shahi, presented a proposal for setting up a joint commission to take concrete steps for developing Indo-Pakistan cooperation. The proposal was accepted.

Of course, no one had expected that all existing problems between the two countries would be resolved during the talks between the Indian and Pakistani foreign ministers. Their differences on bilateral and international issues are very deep at present. The two foreign ministers also recognized this fact at a press conference at the conclusion of their talks.

Although the ministers made no specific mention of these differences, the press gave detailed expression to the differences between the attitudes of India and Pakistan.

India understands that only a political solution of all disputed issues with Pakistan, based on bilateralism and without any interference of any external forces, constitutes the basis for durable peace in the subcontinent. This is the very course which was finalized by the government of India and Pakistan in Simla in 1972.

India also wants, as was mentioned in its memorandum to Pakistan, that, in complete conformity with the principle of nonalignment, no foreign country should use any part of either of the two countries as a base for aggression against neighboring countries.

All these proposals made by India lead to a realistic course of durable peace in the region. These proposals are aimed at keeping any country in the region from getting itself involved in the military preparations of the imperialistic and hegemonistic quarters.

What is lamentable is the inconsistency between the words and deeds of the Islamabad authorities, which is becoming very evident, on the key issues on which the future of peace depends in South Asia. Despite the fact that Pakistani leaders have expressed the desire to develop good neighborly relations with India and other neighboring countries, Pakistan is busy carrying out its program to increase its military strength. Washington is providing a military aid package worth over $4 billion. As well as providing tanks, rockets and other offensive weaponry, the American supply list includes the destructive F-16 bomber, which is capable to carrying nuclear warheads to any target.

In view of Pakistan's ongoing nuclear program, the danger of this move is quite evident. India and other neighboring countries view the plan under which Pakistan is to provide military bases to the United States in return for the supply of F-16 aircraft and other military hardware as a cause for grave concern. The American press itself reported that such a plan was in the offing. For example, U.S. newspaper reported that America intends to set up a command headquarters in Karachi which will coordinate the activities of the U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region.

In an interview with NEWSDAY, Mrs Indira Gandhi said that if Pakistan provides the United States with such a base, it will not be a cause of danger for us alone. All this shows that it is the American policy of dragging Pakistan into its international strategy that hampers activities to normalize the situation in South Asia.

Prior to Agha Shahi's visit, the New York TIMES published a concocted report which purported to convey that India is engaged in preparations to attack Pakistan. Indian public opinion described it as a clear attempt by some influential quarters in the United States to jeopardize the India-Pakistan dialogue. And the NATIONAL HERALD, describing this concocted CIA story as nonsense, went on to emphasize that it was aimed at maligning the image of India, whose foreign policy is unpalatable to Washington.

PRAVDA REBUTS 'INDEPENDENT' PAKISTANI POSTURE

PM041259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Rome, 28 Jan, (TASS) -- General Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, has made a foreign tour with the clear aim of demonstrating "Pakistan's independent course." He visited Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy and France, where he made statements on international issues.

He stated in Rome, for example, that "Pakistan refuses to recognize Babrak Karmal." In answer to the specific measures of the DRA Government which, on 24 August last year, proposed a political settlement of the Afghan question by means of talks, Ziaul Haq advocated the participation in the talks of so-called "freedom fighters," that is, of those very bandits who, based in 38 military camps located on Pakistani territory and supported by the United States, its allies and Beijing, have been waging an undeclared war against the DRA.

The president of Pakistan repeatedly uses any opportunity to assure everyone of his love for peace and to persuade them that his regime is not even thinking of acquiring nuclear weapons. He did it this time too. It serves him right that, just at that time, the New York TIMES published extracts from a CIA report entitled "Special National Intelligence Assessment 31-81." In its report, the CIA concluded that Pakistan is completing the creation of its own nuclear weapon.

Finally, the president of Pakistan expended quite a few words trying to prove that the situation in Pakistan is now far better than before and that "there are only 62 political prisoners." How can this be correlated, for example, with the fact reported by the Pakistani newspaper DAWN that in December alone 8,000 people were arrested in Muzaffarabd District and 5,000 were arrested in the Punjab Province?

These are the facts. And Ziaul Haq's statements during his trip abroad have not refuted them.

LATE REPORT: BAKHTAR STATEMENT ON QANDAHAR

LD051252 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Statement by BAKHTAR agency" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Feb, TASS -- Western bourgeois mass media are circulating false reports to the effect that last week Soviet and Afghan aviation allegedly heavily bombed the city of Qandahar. They are spreading slanderous inventions that hundreds of citizens have allegedly been killed in the city and that the bulk of its population left Qandahar. At the same time they are playing up inventions about "terror" allegedly started by servicemen from the limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan against the civilian population in those regions of the country where bands of mercenaries are fighting against the power of the people in Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR agency is authorised to state that there is not a grain of truth in these malicious inventions of Western propaganda. The situation is calm in Qandahar, and the city is living its normal life. State institutions, enterprises and the trading network are functioning. As for the falsehoods inspired by imperialist and reactionary circles as regards the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, their ungainly aims are well known: to mislead the world public opinion on the issue of the situation in Afghanistan and around it and to distort the real state of things. For this purpose they are making use of all kinds of slanderous inventions existing only in the sick imagination of the initiators of that shameful propaganda war against the glorious April Revolution.

The designs of the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan have failed to bring about the desirable results in the past. Neither will they affect the stabilisation of the situation in Afghanistan at the present time when the power of the people is growing stronger, when its popularity among the broad circles of the population is on the increase, the statement by the BAKHTAR news agency says.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MARSHAL OGARKOV 4 FEB

LD041634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, who is in Vietnam on an official friendly visit. During the conversation, the head of the Vietnamese Government assessed highly the Soviet Union's all-round and effective aid to Vietnam for the construction of socialism, the defense of sovereignty and national independence. Pham Van Dong expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Government of the USSR and the Soviet people for this aid and support.

KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS REPLY TO SOVIET GREETINGS

LD221212 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- Kampuchea's leaders -- general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Heng Samrin and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si warmly thanked Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov for the congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of Kampuchea's national day.

"Let us assure you once again," the message runs, "that the People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Kampuchea highly appreciate the generous timely and efficient assistance and support that was rendered over a period of three years by the great fraternal Soviet people, the support which promoted the realization of economic and social transformations and also the consolidation of the national defence of the country. The Kampuchean people will always be grateful for this assistance and support.

"We are confident that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation in all spheres between our countries and peoples, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, will be expanding and gaining in strength with every passing day for the good of our two peoples in the interests of peace and socialism."

U.S., PRC BACKING OF KAMPUCHEA'S SIHANOUK CONDEMNED

PM051039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "Who Needs a 'Smouldering Conflict?'"]

[Text] A signal has been given in Beijing for another round of provocative fuss around the so-called "Kampuchean question." The former Prince Sihanouk, who has turned up in the Chinese capital, has announced that he plans to meet Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and then to have talks with Pol Pot representative Khieu Samphan and also, if possible, with Son Sann, leader of another anti-people grouping. The purpose of this prospective gathering of the leaders of the reactionary rabble who were thrown out of Kampuchea and are now at each others throats is to revive the idea of some sort of "coalition government." At the same time, an attempt is being made to force the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Commission to debate the "question of the situation in Kampuchea," obviously inspired by the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The attempts to organize another political provocation against Kampuchea show that tension created around that Indochina country by no means comes from within Kampuchea or from the presence there of Vietnamese troops in accordance with a Kampuchean-Vietnamese inter-governmental agreement.

Inviting Sihanouk, who is a political nobody, to China, the plans to create a coalition of former favorites and puppets now being publicized by the Beijing and Western press, and the anti-Kampuchean maneuvers by Chinese and U.S. UN representatives precisely demonstrate their interest in fanning the "smoldering conflict" in Southeast Asia.

The successes of the new, independent Kampuchea, on which Beijing would like to impose again its bloody clique henchmen, have been tormenting the inhabitants of the Zhongnanhai, residence of the Beijing leaders, for over 3 years now. And the "worries" of this "friendly nonaligned country," as U.S. Secretary of State Haig called the PRC, are entirely shared by Washington. In view of the mistrust felt toward China by the ASEAN states -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- American diplomacy has taken on itself the "task" of exerting political and economic pressure on the association in order to force it to recognize the Pol Pot regime again as the competent representative of Kampuchea.

Hostility toward Kampuchea and also toward Vietnam and Laos is becoming a sort of focal point of the PRC-U.S. military and political alliance in Southeast Asia.

The three fraternal Indochina countries -- Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos -- are opposing the "not peace, not war" policy pursued toward them by the PRC and the United States with a steady and consistent course designed to preserve and strengthen peace in Southeast Asia. The real and effective basis for this is contained in their widely known peace-loving initiatives.

ATTEMPT AT SIHANOUK-LED KAMPUCHEA FORCE FAILS

PM041309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric: "Pertinent Remarks": "They Did Not Strike a Bargain"]

[Text] Recently a virtual armada of journalists has been following every step taken by former Prince Norodom Sihanouk as he rushes around Western capitals in search of backers. Eagerly posing for press photographers, this former monarch has been expatiating openly about the "lofty mission" predestined for him to form "a Kampuchean coalition government."

As is well known, the initiative for creating this "government" consisting of Khmer emigre rabble lay with Washington and Beijing. Its aim was to discredit the lawful government of the People's Kampuchea in the eyes of world public opinion.

For almost an entire year U.S. and Chinese emissaries tried to persuade the former princes and premiers to combine their forces with the Pol Pot butchers to form a "united front." Last fall Sihanouk finally agreed to become "president" and his former prime minister Son Sann to become "head of the coalition government." The new-found leaders proposed to assign the Pol Pot supporters only a tertiary role -- the latter would agree, they said, even to a small stake.

Nothing of the sort, however. AFP reports that the Pol Pot supporters' official representative stated in Bangkok that his "leadership" cannot be satisfied with a tertiary role and rejects coalition with the "Sihanouk team."

The latest attempt by Washington and Beijing to create yet another puppet "government," to which N. Sihanouk and his associates were to lend some sort of "respectability," has thus failed.

BRIEFS

SRV TU DELEGATION -- A delegation of Vietnamese trade unions headed by Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the federation, has arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation was met at the airport by Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and other officials. Talks were held in the Palace of Labor and an agreement was signed to develop further cooperation between the trade unions of both countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 1 Feb 82 LD]

POLISH PRESS CALLS HAIG SPEECH 'CRUDE BLACKMAIL'

LD041512 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb, TASS -- PAP agency has transmitted a commentary by a news analyst of the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA in connection with the report made by the United States Secretary of State Haig at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress. It says: This report, a considerable part of which is devoted to the situation in Poland and the American position in respect of it, was a new attempt of crude blackmail. Using the language of threats, Haig recalled that in the event of a development of events in Poland "unfavourable" for the American administration, further "sanctions" would be imposed.

The choice of means needed for the restoration of a normal and practical functioning of the state organism is an inalienable right of the state itself. And nobody should tell us what order we should establish in our home so that calm and peaceful work would reign in it, the paper says.

The endless talk about the "Polish situation," the attempts to impart an international character to the internal problems of our state, the diplomacy of pressure, the whipping up of anti-Polish propaganda by means of television shows has nothing in common with the interests of Poland and Poles.

The "Polish weapon" in the hands of the Reagan administration serves solely the strategic interests of the United States and we do not want it to be used at our expense, RZECZPOSPOLITA stresses.

CIA'S SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IN POLAND REPORTED

CSSR Intelligence Officer

LD041246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0620 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS -- Czechoslovak intelligence officer Josef Godic describes the CIA's subversive activity against Poland in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The CIA he states, has a long term plan of subversive activity against Poland. This plan was devised by the appropriate CIA departments. The "Rand Corporation" research organization which is also connected with the CIA, also took part in compiling it.

Former Polish Army Colonel Michal Heczynski participated in drawing up the plan. When he was living and serving in Poland he secretly carried out espionage activity. When he left the country in 1977, Hyczynski wrote a [word indistinct] work on the Polish Army and its role in the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty. I have a number of Heczynski's open "scientific" publications at my disposal. They are of a tendentious and disinformative nature and contain stories of advantage to the CIA and the Pentagon.

I am aware, Josef Godic goes on, that the CIA [word indistinct] a political organization -- the so-called Polish Socialist Party, which has cells in Britain, the FRG and Sweden. It is precisely this party that deposited money obtained from the CIA in British banks so that it would be used for subversive activities against socialism in Poland. This money was sent to the leaders of Solidarity and the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

Josef Godic emphasizes that the CIA was trying to turn the Helsinki accord into a cover for its subversive work. Let us take, for example, the agreements on cultural and scientific exchanges. It uses these to corrupt Poland's young people. I know that the CIA allocates $1 million per annum to U.S. institutes in the guise of "grants" and "subsidies" in order to bribe young Poles. With CIA money and under the cover of "information exchanges," the Polish-language magazines KULTURA and DIALOG, both organs of ideological subversion against the Polish people, are published in Paris. A similar role is played by the Polish sections of Radio Free Europe in Munich and the Voice of America in Washington.

IZVESTIYA Article Comparison

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 January publishes on page 5 a TASS correspondent's report entitled "U.S. Secret Services' Interference; Press Conference in Warsaw." This article has been compared with the TASS report published in the 29 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 4, revealing the following variation:

Page F 5, after paragraph three the IZVESTIYA version adds:

U.S. "diplomat" and CIA staffer P. (Berki) hid in one of Warsaw's districts a stone container with instructions inside on how to carry out reconnasissance work and gather information about Poland's air defenses. These materials were destined for a certain Z. Celegrat, who had been recruited by the Americans. During the investigation Celegrat described in detail how he had been recruited and how one CIA staffer inquired whether or not he had visited the Soviet Union. I was furnished, Celegrat said, with a complete spy kit, including a special radio receiver, passwords and communications equipment.

At the U.S. ....

PRAVDA Article Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 January publishes on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Exposure of the Activity of the Western States' Intelligence Services in Poland." The PRAVDA version has been compared with the item published in the 1 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Page F 8, headlined "More on U.S. Intelligence Activities in Poland," revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line eight, in PRAVDA reads: ...turned over to the Solidarity leaders via Taylor, a representative of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. CIA agents acting.... [substituting "Solidarity leaders" for "Polish trade unions"]

Same paragraph, last line, in PRAVDA reads: ...in antistate activity. [substituting "antistate" for "antigovernment"]

Paragraph four, line two, in PRAVDA reads: Thus, in particular, in November 1980 a certain Romaszewski.... [supplying date]

Same paragraph, line four, in PRAVDA reads: Embassy in Warsaw -- he was CIA staffer M. Anderson -- a provocative paper.... [rephrased]

Paragraph five, line one, in PRAVDA reads: CIA regular officer (P. Berki) ....

Same paragraph, PRAVDA omits last sentence: The materials were...anti-government activities.

Paragraph six, next to last line, PRAVDA omits the final phrase: ...CIA agents strove... Polish People's Republic.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CITES 'POLAND'S ENEMIES'

PM041447 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 January publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word report by TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov under the heading "Reportage from Washington About How Poland's Enemies Are Waxing Hysterical." "Since he came to power President Reagan has reshuffled the leadership of the U.S. foreign policy propaganda apparatus. Fierce conservatives militating for a tougher course with respect to the USSR and the other socialist countries have been appointed to key positions," Ivanov claims.

He goes on to discuss in particular the activities of International Communications Agency leader Charles Wick and the Voice of America, especially with respect to Poland. "On 31 January Charles Wick's department intends to show a television broadcast discrediting the Polish state," Ivanov continues, noting that "the show's 'highlight' will be Spansowski, former Polish ambassador to the United States." Denouncing the program and citing the unfavorable opinion of Western journalists who have had a preview of it, Ivanov concludes: "The flagrant attempts to pressurize Poland reflect the Reagan administration's impotent malice in connection with the failure of the plans of counterrevolution," pointing out, however, that "Mr Wick and his 'commandos' are not disturbed by setbacks. The global 'total anticommunism' operation camouflaged by the noble name of 'truth' is continuing."

STEPS BEGIN TOWARD POLISH ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD042120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Correspondent Viktor Olenichev report from Warsaw]

[Text] The results of Poland's development last year have been reviewed. The report by the Statistical Directorate reflects the entire profundity of the crisis which the Polish economy is undergoing. Here are just a few figures: Industrial production fell by 19 percent. The national income declined by 13 percent. The trade deficit grew to 7 billion zlotys.

The country is having to pay dearly for economic miscalculations in the 1970's, for the activities by extremist leaders in Solidarity who sowed chaos and anarchy and confused the people's minds. It will take a lot of effort to halt the negative processes. This work has already begun. It began immediately after the introduction of martial law. And it will surely continue for more than a year.

Some people in the West would like to prolong this period. The United States is trying to organize an economic blockade in order to hamper the attainment of stability in Poland. But Poland is not alone. Every day the Polish press cites considerable evidence of the assistance arriving from the socialist countries. The socialist countries are delivering raw and other materials, consumer goods and food. Already there are specific decisions on cooperation with Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Romania and the output of various products.

Poland will build a nuclear power station in cooperation with the Soviet Union. It will not only increase its energy potential but make it possible to export more coal.

However, the common man has not been ignored during these truly difficult and pressing problems. His needs and requirements remain the principal objective of the PZPR and General Jaruzelski's government. In particular, the system of compensation which has been devised in connection with the increase in retail prices has been drawn up so that families with low incomes and families with many children suffer least. Loans advanced to young families to help them make a start in life have been doubled.

Housing construction remains an important factor in improving the material living conditions of the population. The other day the Council of Ministers endorsed this year's program. It is planned to build 200,000 apartments. The implementation of these and other plans depends on many factors, but above all on one, probably the most important: the attitude of the people toard their work.

It is not only the economy which has suffered during the preceding period. Immense moral damage has been inflicted on society as a result of the efforts of the Solidarity leadership. The criteria for evaluating a person were displaced or lost.

These are the criteria about which General Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, spoke during his recent policy speech in the Sejm. There are no better or worse Poles, he stressed. There are only those who work for the homeland and those who get in the way. Both these categories are present in Poland today. There is also a third category of people who are standing aside as onlookers, who have not yet found their place. However, the overwhelming majority of Poles have got down to work.

It is time to abandon squabbles, quarrels and grudges against each other, writes Witold Owczarek, a teacher at Czestochowa Polytechnical Institute, in TRYBUNA LUDU. These days it is work and only work that our country needs.

JARUZELSKI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SUSLOV DEATH

PM040931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

On behalf of the PZPR Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee and Polish Communists, we express to you, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, sincere condolences and deep sympathy in connection with the death of Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and an outstanding figure of the CPSU and international communist movement.

Holding leading posts in the Soviet Communist Party for 40 years, Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov made a great contribution to the cause of building communism in the USSR as well as to the struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers and was a tireless party figure, a consistent proponent of Marxist-Leninist doctrine, an ideological educator of generations of communists and a fighter for peace and cooperation among the peoples. He performed great services in the development of the world communist movement.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was close to Polish communists. He treated our party's problems with attention and benevolence, visited Poland repeatedly and made an important contribution to developing fraternal relations between our parties and peoples. We felt his great warmth and friendly attitude toward our people at all our meetings with him.

Together with all the Soviet people, the CPSU and the deceased's family, we mourn deeply the demise of an outstanding communist.

[Signed] Army General Sojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

CONDOLENCES ON SUSLOV RECEIVED FROM LCY

PM041441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

Accept expressions of our deep condolences in connection with the demise of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, an outstanding leader of your party who for many years was a member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We ask you to convey our sympathy to the deceased's family.

[Signed] The LCY Central Committee Presidium

KUZNETSOV MEETS BULGARIAN LAWYERS DELEGATION

PM041127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 29 January in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of Bulgarian lawyers headed by I. Velinov, chairman of the Bulgarian Supreme Court, which is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Court.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES EUROCOMMUNISM, POLAND

LD042156 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Interview given in Paris by Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of its International Department, to Paris radio reporters Didi Addes, Ralph Pinto, Michel Barthelemy, Bernard Valette and Jean-Pierre Quitard; Zagladin speaks in French, voices of French correspondents are not identifiable -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Good evening. Facing the panel tonight is Vadim Zagladin, 55 years old, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Relations Department, Leonid Brezhnev's de facto spokesman for the French-speaking world, just as Leonid Zamyatin is spokesman for the English-speaking world. Historian by choice and profession, specialist in revolutionary movements, the author of landmark works on the international communist movement such as "Strategy and Tactics", "The Revolutionary Process" and, the latest, "Contemporary Global Problems," Vadim Zagladin is also a member of the Soviet delegation to the 24th PCF Congress which is being led by Konstantin Chernenko, one of those mentioned in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's succession. We have invited Vadim Zagladin because relations between Paris and Moscow are regularly in the news and because the Soviet comments on certain French stands seem to prove that there is sometimes a lack of understanding. Also, there is no need to recall that the Soviet Union is an important partner not only in the international arena in general, but also as regards France in particular. We are also confident in the privileged place granted to France by the Soviet Union. However, Vadim Zagladin, this is not the only reason why Konstantin Chernenko is leading the Soviet delegation, is it?

[Answer] There are many reasons for this particular choice and the first, perhaps, is that this is a congress of a party which has been a friend for a long time, one of the largest communist parties in the capitalist world; also, it is France; we Russians, Soviet people in general, have special feelings toward France and therefore -- there are two reasons. This is already enough.

[Question] But during the 23d congress it was Mr Ponomarev who led the Soviet delegation and France was already a friend. The PCF was already very close.

[Answer] You are absolutely right. I can tell you that there have been many congresses, many heads of delegations. I myself was here at the Seventh or the Eighth PCF Congress, I believe. Thus there are always leaders [words indistinct].

[Question] How is Mr Ponomarev?

[Answer] He is very well. He has just met the Socialist International delegation. He went with the delegation to see Mr. Brezhnev. He continues his work as usual.

[Question] This presence of Mr Chernenko, is it not an attempt of sorts to facilitate the meeting of a highly-placed personality in Soviet politics with a highly-placed French politician, just as in Warsaw a meeting between Mr Cheysson and the Polish foreign affairs minister was somewhat facilitated?

[Answer] I do not know whether a parallel can be drawn, but we have come here for the PCF congress; that is why we are here.

[Question] Just like the Poles?

[Answer] Yes, but I repeat that there is no parallel. And then Mr Chernenko is not a foreign affairs minister. Then I must say that we have come here for the PCF congress, but we are open to any meeting with France and the French.

[Question] To come to the core of the matter, Mr Zagladin, do you consider the PCF to be closer or less close to you than in the 1950's, and how do you react when its leaders, when Georges Marchais, says there is no more Soviet model?

[Answer] You have asked me two questions. The first is undoubtedly that the relations with the PCF... [questioner interrupts]

[Question] Closer or less close?

[Answer] Yes, closer or less close. I shall answer briefly. We have always had fraternal relations, as we call them in the communist world. We can discuss, we can have differences as regards certain problems, but, notwithstanding, the French and the Soviet Communists remain friends and have good relations.

[Question] The question was: closer or less close than in the 1950's?

[Answer] The relations have always been close and remain close, despite discussions one might have. The second question is that of the model.

[Question] Wait, wait a minute. To my mind you have not answered the first question: close or less close. You said always close but, compared with what was happening in the 1950's, how do you assess them today?

[Answer] I believe that there is a continuity, a development of relations. There is a consistent enough line and the communique signed in Moscow in 1981 when Comrade Marchais was there said it quite clearly -- that our relations are being developed. Unfortunately, these relations are changing, just as everything is. They are developing, and they are even richer now than before.

[Question] The second part of the question, the Soviet model.

[Answer] Yes, as regards the model. There have been misunderstandings. We discussed this problem last year during our party's congress -- the 26th congress to be precise. And there, Comrade Brezhnev, and this was not the first time, said that there is no Soviet model, and we say that there is none. Once upon a time there was talk of this model -- this is true -- on the communist road. Besides, you will never find the word "model" in a speech made by one of the Soviet leaders; they always refuse to use the word "model." Why? Because we believe that socialism must implant itself in national soil; and while socialism always has certain criteria and principles, it is always national. So what model? And if you take all existing socialisms, the entire existing socialist world, you will see straightaway that there are always differences.

[Question] So, how do you explain the influence -- since there is no model -- the influence that the CPSU exerts over the fraternal parties that you talked about earlier.

[Answer] Well, you know, to begin with one must speak of reciprocal influences. And when a new party -- I think this is normal in any case -- everyone says [words indistinct] because it is a party that was the first to carry out a revolution, the first socialist revolution. Consequently, we have more experience, from the chronological viewpoint, than the others; we had done something that the others had not yet done. Consequently, everyone studies this experience as we study the experience of the other parties, just as we at present are studying the experience of our French comrades. I do not think I am betraying any special secret, but I must tell you that yesterday we, our delegation, and our French comrades discussed the questions of studying the experience of the French comrades on how to stage congresses. We have studied and perhaps we have learned something.

[Question] Are you studying the form or the fundamentals?

[Answer] The fundamentals. The French comrades have shown during the debate that preceded the congress [words indistinct] method of preparing, of staging the congress debates, method of participation of foreign delegations; consequently, there are many things that are different. Well, these have to be studied and we are going to do this.

[Question] Mr Zagladin. Is it not true that together with Mr Chernenko you have also come to see what a communist party in power in a bourgeois country -- an expression often to be found in the Soviet press -- looks like, because this must be for you after all an extraordinary experience?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] it is not only for us an extraordinary experience. First of all, it is not only an experience of very great importance for France, but also for the whole world, and for us as well. Because conditions for this event are entirely new [words indistinct] in history for the moment, it is already something, without speaking of the future. It is already an event, with a capital E. Therefore, certainly we are interested, we are studying. We have already met certain (?people) who were present at the socialist party congress held in Valence, and there we studied this experience. Now, we are continuing, and it is certainly interesting.

[Question] Have you already drawn up a preliminary balance sheet?

[Answer] You are using an expression which is used in other conditions. I would have said that it is a globally positive blance sheet.

[Question] Could we ask you a question that is current in France. Is socialism in power or not? Do you think that the regime at present running France is a socialist regime?

[Answer] I think to begin with that it is the right of the French people -- socialists, communists and their leftwing allies -- to determine the stage which they have reached. Furthermore, [words indistinct] I must say that even when one considers the Valence congress, the congress of the Socialist Party [PS] which is now in government, I was told, while there: You know, we are not talking about socialism, we are talking of a stage of preparation, a stage designed to prepare certain [words indistinct]. It would therefore mark the start of [words indistinct].

[Question] Is it not social-democracy? Do you not like social-democracy very much?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] There is some confusion here. Social-democracy is something that describes tendencies. I do not use this expression to determine a manner of governing. There are social-democratic parties. There is social-democracy as one of the tendencies in the workers' movement. Besides, we have already accepted cooperation that has developed with this tendency. What is in question here is a socialist party. Well, if you want my appreciation, it is not entirely like all the other social-democratic parties. They are as different as [words indistinct]. They have French traditions of French socialism.

[Question] Vadim Zagladin, I would like to discuss this congress that you are following until the weekend, this congress of the PCF, a party which recently registered a considerable election defeat. Do you think it sufficient for its leaders to perform self-criticism to retain, as they say, their positions of responsibility?

[Answer] You know, in our communist movement, we have the habit of discussing, but we do not have the habit of judging at a stroke, to utter judgments one on the other. Consequently, I cannot answer. But I must draw your attention to the fact that self-criticism is the watchword at communist congresses. So we, I, consider that this is a highly positive trait on the part of the PCF. It is a wise party and it is a party that knows how to make self-criticism.

[Question] I must put the question once more. I agree about criticism, the French communists at this moment are undertaking self-criticism, but the logic of power is that if there have been failures, there must be penalties, penalties involving dismissal, as has happened before. I am speaking of the exits of Gomulka and Gierek -- you see therefore that this has already happened in Poland -- [passage indistinct] or, on the contrary, despite the failures, can one remain in office?

[Answer] Well, there are situations and situations. There are situations in which departure is necessary. I do not think that this is the case here. Quite the contrary. If the party has the courage and the strength to criticize itself, that is to say at the same time to trace out the road for the future, to find the means with which to correct mistakes and to do some positive work, consequently, there is no question of changing, I think. Besides, it is the right of French communists, it is their domain; I do not wish to give them advice.

[Question] Mr Zagladin, I would like to know how you would react if an official PS spokesman said: There is no socialism in the countries of East Europe.

[Answer] Like every other human being, he has the right to say anything. We believe that to utter an opinion, we must base ourselves on objective realities. Well, the objective reality of my country is the fact of socialism. It may please or it may displease, that is something else entirely. But it exists.

[Question] You say that you never give advice to others. You have in fact said, directly or indirectly, that the Italian communists are not very good communists at the moment.

[Answer] No, no, no, we never said that. It is necessary to read very closely what we write. We said to the Italian comrades, concerning the documents that they (?issued) that we do not agree with the appreciations given by the Italian comrades in regard to our own country. We have never issued any appreciation of the PCI [Italian Communist Party]. We replied to their appreciations of us.

[Question] Mr Zagladin, do you believe in Eurocommunism? For you, does it exist, what can it possibly be? Can Eurocommunism be what Mr Carrillo is saying at this moment when he says: We must learn the lesson of the failure of the socialist societies of East Europe? Can you imagine the (?multiplication) in Europe of communist parties, socialist parties and movements of national liberation? Does this exist for you or is it entirely wrong? Furthermore, the question is being asked in Madrid at this moment whether the CPSU is working within the PCE [Spanish Communist Party] in order to blow it up?

[Answer] This is not one question but at least two. Consequently, I shall begin by answering the second question. Well, we are not engaged in this sort of work anywhere at all, in Spain or any other country. We believe that communists must themselves decide what they want.

Next, the first part -- Eurocommunism. Well, this has been under discussion since 1974 I think, and as regards the history of Eurocommunism, I can tell you that there is here at least two or three things, two or three faces at least, of Eurocommunism. To begin with, the phenomenon itself when it was born -- it was born on a peninsula that was neither communist nor socialist. Secondly, the journalist who used this term for the first time used it to designate those parties that wished to distinguish themselves, to detach themselves from the parties existing in the socialist countries. Therefore, the New York HERALD TRIBUNE, which was the first to comment on this intervention was the first to say: Good, this is a weapon with which to divide the communists. It is one face, but it is not the communist face. It is an expression which was being used for the first time.

This expression was used for the second time by Berlinguer at the Berlin conference. He said: We use this expression, which is perhaps not very precise, to say that this represents a new road for socialism and the search for a democratic socialism, and so forth. Well, one can argue about it or not, but it does exist, so one can say that this second face -- the communist face of Eurocommunism -- represents the search for a road toward socialism, toward a socialism adapted to the conditions existing in the developed countries.

The third face -- it is not the third face, but the third thing that one can say about it in this connection -- is that practical notions -- that is to say, an understanding of what Eurocommunism is -- is a very different thing.

For instance, take the writings of Santiago Carrillo or Enrico Berlinguer or the other Italian comrades. Even between the Italian comrades there are certain differences. You will always find differences of appreciation. What are they? Everyone is agreed on the need to find something, to find a road to socialism adapted to the developed countries, but how, when, etc, that is another matter.

Comrade Marchais, in his report, said that Eurocommunism is one of these things, one of the expressions, if you like, that could (?describe) communist roads, or roads toward the development of communism, but that -- well, it is an appreication that could be right.

[Question] So, in Eurocommunism there is an ideology; there is the rule and there is the practice. I have noted that the practice is always different. I have noted that the attitudes of the PCF, the PCI and also the PCE are not the same, especially regarding the state of siege in Poland. How do you manage to solve simultaneously these practical and ideological problems?

[Answer] Well, you know we are not Eurocommunists, so it does not concern us.

[Question] But you are responsible.

[Answer] For what?

[Question] The international communist movement.

[Answer] No, no. The international communist movement is autonomous, it exists, and we form part of the international communist movement.

[Question] But you are the principal shareholders?

[Answer] No, we do not have any shares.

[Question] The fact remains, Mr Zagladin, that just the same Moscow occupies a preponderant place in the international communist movement. You were the first to have carried out a socialist revolution. You weigh heavier than the others.

[Answer] Do you know that no one has yet assessed the weight of a communist party. It is difficult, after all, especially since party members are also of different weights.

[Question] Well, Mr Zagladin, since we are discussing the presence of communist parties, we must therefore touch on Poland. The Polish press today announced that in the past year, the Polish United Workers Party, the PZPR, lost 500,000 members out of 3,000,000, which means one-sixth, that is to say not far from 20 percent. How do you interpret this?

[Answer] This is quite understandable. I believe this to be the result of very serious past errors committed by the leadership of this party. These errors have indeed been very serious and have led to a national crisis in this country. It is normal that people should react.

[Question] You mean that the errors have been committed by the party...?

[Answer] Yes, they were party errors.

[Question] Which means that it should be normal now for the party to be excluded from the "normalization" as it were....

[Answer] There is also another point. The party has changed its leadership for one thing and for another it is seeking a road to put things right and I believe that the party will find this new road. Moreover, I have noticed, here in Paris I read French newspapers. I am sorry to say it but I must say that the picture presented here of the situation in Poland is altogether false, all false. Certainly there are things that are true. There is the martial law, undoubtedly. There are facts which are right but the interpretation and all other facts and their interpretation is false.

[Question] One clarification, or perhaps several: You have access to better sources of information than we have. What is false in what we are saying?

[Answer] What is false? I will be brief. It is very easy to tell: The general impression is a false one. You are presenting -- not you yourself -- often the Polish situation is presented as a worsening crisis, a general malaise, without support from the population, etc.

This is false because there is a crisis which is not ended and Mr Jaruzelski in his Sejm speech -- which moreover was also very poorly presented by the French press -- said that the crisis is there and work must continue to solve this crisis but that the situation is changing, is really changing, production is increasing very quickly -- I myself am quite astonished by this increase -- the participation of the population in this movement is increasing. It is true that there are unequal changes, there are farmers who are moving less quickly than the workers and the others. There are contradictions it is true but things are changing and the population is aware of it.

[Question] I accept your view of things but I wonder nonetheless: If indeed there have been errors, there have been errors by a large cross section of the population which rushed behind Lech Walesa and the Solidarity movement. Can a whole people be wrong? What is democracy?

[Answer] No, no, no. You are confusing things. We discussed the PZPR. I have already answered your precise question. Now, if it is a question on Solidarity, this is another thing. This is a movement which called itself a trade union. Well, it was a movement which was born as a result of discontent, an expression of this discontent, but which afterwards was exploited for other purposes. Therefore I am not saying that the population is making errors. No. I am also saying that this crisis which currently exists in Poland is not merely the result of errors by the party. We started with these errors because it was your [word indistinct] but it is the result of errors, of discontent and the exploitation of this discontent by forces openly hostile to socialism in Poland. This is it.

[Question] Don't you believe that Solidarity is the way in which the working class is expressing itself? The million members.... The party still claims to be the representative (of the working class).

[Answer] The party represents what it represents. This party of the working class, this vanguard party is the one which is now struggling and is doing a great job to restore the situation in Poland. There are other parties which perhaps have been diverted. When a big movement starts there are various forces pulling various ways within it; in Poland also. But, to finish this topic if you agree, I must say that if there are still many difficulties these are largely due to the past, this extremely varied past, and this is also due to the external forces which are acting to put pressure on Poland. This pressure is indeed very strong. There is no need here to explain it, I believe. This external pressure incited the people, boosts the movements which should be toned down and, therefore, instead of improving, on the contrary, worsens the situation in the country further.

[Question] This Polish chapter brings me somehow to Franco-Soviet relations because the Soviet comments on French policy vary a great deal. As regards the gas deal for example, Jean-Pierre Quitard pointed it out to us many times. We are told "well done." But as regards Poland you say "no" to us. Does this mean that you find it difficult to understand the attitude of the French Government?

[Answer] I apologize here are two questions in one, again. The first regards our relations with France and the second regards our reaction to French policy toward Poland. There are two different things. If one speaks of Franco-Soviet relations, there are things which are developing, the gas deal of course as well as others, there are the things which are stationary and those which are regressing. There are political relations where one witnesses a certain regression. We deplore this because we believe we have not done anything against France, against French interests, anything which could involve such a reaction from France. Thus, we believe that this new situation, a certain regression in the political relations, is the result of certain events, or of certain trends of a more general nature. Here are things which I, myself for example, do not understand at all. A lot is said that France cannot accept this or that Soviet action, [word indistinct]. All right. But these are not actions which affect peace, France or Europe.

One talks about the Soviet Union's relations with Poland or those of the Soviet Union with someone else or even Soviet actions within the Soviet Union itself. These are ideological rather than political assessments. Well, it has always been considered that peaceful coexistence means the recognition of the fact that differences in ideologies should not prevent an improvement in relations particularly regarding matters of war and peace. Moreover, it is precisely in matters of war and peace that our relations are stagnating. (?This is what I understand).

[Question] To eliminate this doubt, what I call a misunderstanding -- when I read the Soviet press every day I (?have this very distinct) feeling that you do not, cannot or do not want to understand certain actions. Is it not so? Gas and Poland were mentioned, but there are other ....

[Answer] I apologise, but I must interrupt you. It is not in the rules of the game but, one understands and one does not: One understands that France can have a different contrary stand from ours, this is no problem. One understands that every government and every country has the right to take a stand. One does not understand why certain things, certain positions, usually the ideological ones, should influence relations between our two states, particularly with regard to matters of war and peace.

[Question] Do you consider that French President Francois Mitterrand is, to an extent, interfering in what is not his business?

[Answer] It is his business. I do not want to give advice to your president. He does what he wants and what he deems necessary, but I believe that there are certain reactions by France which could be explained but which should not influence relations existing between France and the Soviet Union, particularly, and I repeat, particularly with regard to matters of war and peace.

[Question] Has not Mr Chernenko come to Paris? I think he would like to see Mr Mitterrand, perhaps to eliminate this doubt, to try to know which are indeed [words indistinct]. I am asking you this (?as) above all I remember a sentence by President Brezhnev during the 26th congress where he said that when serious and good things are to be done, one can only do and solve them at a summit meeting. Has not Mr Chenenko come possibly to ask for a summit with Mr Mitterrand, because this is missing at the moment in the French-Soviet relations?

[Answer] I take into consideration your idea that this [summit] is missing. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] It is written every day in TASS or PRAVDA [words indistinct].

[Answer] I agree with you. A summit is always useful. Moreover, Mr Brezhnev often says so, not in connection with France, but in general. But Comrade Chernenko has come here to attend the PCF congress. This is his aim. We, the Russians, the Soviet people, as you know are always ready to have contacts; therefore, if anyone wants to have contacts with us we are ready.

[Question] Will you wait or will you give the first sign? Will you say, this is enough, things and dossiers must be put on the table because things cannot go on in this way?

[Answer] If our French friends in the French Government put their cards on the table we shall put ours on the table.

[Question] But will you take the first step?

[Answer] We can both take a step at the same time.

[Question] Do you consider that it is because the atmosphere caused by the Americans is turning venomous that France does not have such good relations with the Soviet Union, or do you consider that this has nothing to do with it?

[Answer] It is difficult for me to say. I believe there is a certain interdependence between these two facts, but I do not want to attach too much importance to it.

[Question] Do you believe that there is an American influence...?

[Answer] There is American (?influence) on the whole world, including the socialist world.

[Question] I would like to discuss one topic that is working well between Paris and Moscow -- that of gas. This contract, which has been described as the contract of the century -- at least for us, and perhaps also for you -- are you sure that regardless of the circumstances the contract will be duly executed for its full term?

[Answer] I will tell you a story, a true story. I go back to 22 June 1941. A very interesting date from all points of view. It was the day of the outbreak of war, and on that very day, Mr Brezhnev was one of the secretaries of the Dnepropetrovsk region. So, what did he do, what did he do first after he had heard that war had broken out?

He said: First, we must stop the Ukrainian wheat trains, which are on their way to Germany. I think that there is your reply.

[Question] There was a Chinese delegation at the 24th PCF Congress. Does it happen often that you find yourself sitting alongside a Chinese delegation when you attend congresses abroad?

[Answer] Oh yes, very often, and to begin with we had a CCP delegation at Valence. We have had a Chinese representative here. Besides, it is rather interesting, because in the past it was the CCP that broke off relations with the PCF. The French comrades have always invited the Chinese party to their congresses, this is the first time that their ambassador has turned up: Consequently, it is interesting.

[Question] You mention Valence. At Valence, when I met you at Valence, I asked you if you would give support to a proposal to hold an international conference, for instance in Paris. Are you still of the same mind -- you told me that you were rather in favor?

[Answer] We are going to study this initiative, we are going to see how it looks. And why not, as in principle we are in favor of a meeting for discussions, only it is necessary to observe certain rules, that is to say act in such a way that this discussion will not prevent all parties from being autonomous, from being independent.

[Question] I would like to see a possible future Franco-Soviet summit. One requirement would be a prior meeting of foreign ministers. As regards Mr Cheysson and Mr Gromyko, this has already happened. So, we come back always to this matter of signals. Apparently it is necessary that the two countries take a step forward at the same time. On 16 June, in principle, there is a French cosmonaut who should blast off in to space with a Soviet crew. One can see many symbols there. Consequently, on that occasion, for instance, could not the Soviet Government issue an invitation to President Mitterrand to come and witness the blast-off?

[Answer] This idea had not come to me, so I have not yet asked our president what he is going to do in this respect, but it is good that you mentioned this event because there are indeed some really interesting things being done in space cooperation, as well as in science, technology and also as regards gas. There is only [words indistinct] that remain. That is something that worries me. I would like to see [words indistinct] with France. We have much to do in this direction. We like certain ideas that the president and the government have already expressed; consequently we have to work together.

[Question] One final question, Mr Zagladin. Do you still think that France is a privileged partner in your relations with the Western world?

[Answer] For us there is no other country like France, which has had such long relations with us, such good relations, in history and in our own day.

[Question] Do you think we should base ourselves on history, on the past?

[Answer] No, no, no, not only on the past, but the past plays a very great part, and this past, this great past which is behind us, shows that there are roots, and not only historic roots, but objective bases for the future.

REPORTAGE ON 24th PCF CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Opening Session

LD031618 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb, TASS -- TASS special correspondents Petr Konovalov and Oleg Shirokov report:

The 24th Congress of the French Communist Party (PCF) the militant vanguard of the French working people, opened today at the sports palace of Saint-Ouen, the worker's suburb of Paris. It is attended by about two thousand delegates from all parts of France as well as delegations from about a hundred and twenty fraternal communist and worker's parties, progressive and national liberations movements. The CPSU delegation is led by K.U. Chernenko, member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC.

The democratic public in France closely followed the discussion of the congress draft resolution submitted by the party's Central Committee for discussion by communists. This document analyzes in detail the party's activities over the last few decades, draws lessons from class struggle in France and outlines prospects of struggle for the country's advance along the road of democracy, peace and socialism.

The draft resolution says in its international section that the socialist countries are playing an ever growing role in the development of the world.

When discussing the draft resolution at the meeting held in all local party organizations and departmental federations the communists analyzed in detail the political situation in the country. They outlined the tasks the party faces in new conditions that have arisen as a result of the advent to power of the left forces in France in the spring of 1981 and the formation of the government with the participation of communists.

During their preparation for the congress the communists pointed to the need for unfolding on a broader scale the struggle for peace and security of the peoples, for curbing the arms race, against the machinations of the right-wing forces and against the anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaign which continues unabated in France. They sharply criticized Washington's policy of aggravating international tension.

The delegates and guests of the congress here addressed by Saint-Ouen Mayor Paulette Fost, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

Georges Marchais, general secretary of the party, delivered the Central Committee's report on the party's activities and tasks.

Central Committee Report

LD041732 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 4 Feb 82

[By TASS special correspondent Petr Konovalov and Oleg Shirokov]

[Text] Paris, 4 Feb, TASS -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, (FCP), delivered the FCP Central Committee's report at the current 24th Congress of the French Communist Party in the Paris suburb of Saint Oune.

The FCP's congress, he said, is taking place in an utterly new political situation. To a considerable extent the responsibility which rests with us did not exist earlier. This responsibility proceeds from the very role of our party, since we are the party of the working people, the party of those to whom social transformations are a vital matter. We are the party of socialism for France. The recent years have seen a tense political and ideological struggle which has developed into a new situation. Last spring the party encountered a serious setback at the elections. The causes and lessons of what happened have been thoroughly analyzed during the large-scale pre-congress discussion. Then George Marchais dwelt on matters connected with France's headway to socialism. He emphasized that a clear answer has been given to this matter in a draft resolution of the 24th Congress of the FCP. The report has analyzed the development of French society in the recent decades.

The indisputable achievements of scientific and technical progress have not made the workers' life easier but, on the contrary, promoted their mass disqualification. The growth of production and the rise in labour productivity furthered, as a rule, an increase in exploitation instead of an improvement of the working conditions.

Mass media, television, in particular, have to a considerable extent become an instrument for manipulating the public opinion, for spreading obscurantism, for standardizing thinking and implanting estrangement. At present 10 percent of French families possess 60 percent of national wealth while a half of families account for only 5.5 percent of national wealth. Poverty is far from disappearing in France, and social inequality has become manifest still more. Such is the reality of the crisis which French society is experiencing. This is a crisis of the capitalism system, the speaker emphasized. Capitalist society displays an utter inability to solve the burning problems of social development. This is a general crisis, and it is possible to get away from this vicious circle only by building another society.

Our goal, the report says, is to remake society and to destroy exploiter's capital in all fields. Thus it is a question of a fierce class struggle, of a clash in which the opponents of changes resort to everything to deceive, confuse, intimidate and bring about a split. Our road of struggle is also the road of the alliance of left-wing forces, and agreements between the FCP and the Sociality Party, which have made it possible to establish and then reaffirm the two parties' cooperation in the government.

The foreign policy of France, the report points out, should be based on the principles of peace, independence, security, democracy, and justice for all states. In recent years imperialism launched a powerful international campaign of machinations and lies.

In foreign policy, U.S. and international capitalism seeks to close before the peoples the prospect for a democratic solution to the crisis and to put an obstacle on the way which lead the peoples toward emancipation, towards socialism.

It is essential, the speaker went on to say, to urgently take real steps toward disarmament: With the existing balance of forces it is necessary to limit and reduce the number of medium-range missiles and of all nuclear armaments. The neutron bomb should be banned in all countries.

Georges Marchais specially touched upon the FCP's solidarity with the fraternal parties of socialist countries and issued a rebuff to the apologists of capitalism who try to bewail the fate of the working people building socialism, the fate of the peoples that have cast off the colonial yoke, and who pass over in silence the circumstance that the development of the now crisis-stricken capitalism is accompanied everywhere with a string of indescribable crimes. In this connection he sharply criticised U.S. President Reagan who staged the TV "show" directed against the Polish people.

The class struggle, the speaker went on to say, is going on on a world scale. The paramount role in it is played by socialist countries. By their weight and influence in the world they prevent the war-mongers from resorting to a nuclear venture. Peaceful coexistence has been established in international relations due to the socialist countries' persistent efforts. They are the guarantee of peace. At the same time the peoples only benefit from the development of economic, trade, scientific and cultural contacts and cooperation with socialist countries. Finally, these states are the mainstay of the liberation struggle being waged on earth, the struggle for national emancipation, in particular.

Then Georges Marchais touched upon the FCP's solidarity with the struggle of the communist parties of other capitalist countries and with all forces that strive for democracy, peace and freedom of the peoples, and first of all with the national-liberation and progressive movements in the developing countries.

In conclusion the speaker dwelt on the tasks of intra-party work.

He said there were more than 710,000 members in the FCP at the end of 1981. This is the highest figure since the liberation period.

The FCP congress continues its work. Maxime Gremetz, member of the FCP Political Bureau, secretary of the FCP Central Committee, on behalf of the leadership of the Communist Party of France, the delegations to the congress and all communists of the country, greeted the representatives of 112 fraternal communist and workers parties, progressive and national-liberation movements attending the forum of the French communists.

A discussion of the FCP Central Committee's report has begun at the congress.

Gremetz Greetings

LD041240 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 4 Feb, TASS -- The 24th Congress of the French Communist Party is under way in the Saint-Quen workers' suburb of the capital of France.

Member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party Maxime Gremetz, on behalf of the leadership of the Communist Party of France, the delegates of the congress and all communists of the country, greeted the French communists, representatives of 112 fraternal communist and workers' parties, progressive and national liberation movements present at the congress.

The CPSU delegation is headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko.

The congress today opened the discussion on the report of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, which was submitted by the party General Secretary Georges Marchais.

PLISSONNIER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SUSLOV

PM041439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades,

We learned with deep emotion of the decease of Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We know of the important role played by Mikhail Suslov in your party's leadership and activity and of the considerable contribution which he made to building and developing a socialist society and to the policy of peace and international solidarity. We realize what a loss his death is for your party and we share your sorrow.

We would like to express to you the fraternal condolences of the French Communist Party [PCF].

[Signed] G. Plissonnier, for the PCF Central Committee secretariat.

RUBEN RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR ARNAUD

LD041210 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS -- Vitaliy Ruben, president of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has received the ambassador of France to the USSR, Claude Arnaud, at the latter's request.

During the meeting the Soviet side has pointed out that the foreign policy of the USSR, as it has been repeatedly explained by the Soviet leadership, is invariably aimed at removing the threat of war, ending the arms race and ensuring security of all nations. During the meeting the sides has also discussed Soviet-French relations and further development of parliamentary ties between the two countries.

PCI CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON SUSLOV DEATH

PM041437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

The Italian Communist Party [PCI] expresses its condolences in connection with the death of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, one of the most prominent CPSU leaders and a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. One of the CPSU and Soviet state figures best known in the international arena has died. From the first years of the October revolution's victory, Comrade Suslov devoted all his energy to creating Soviet society. As a member of the Military Council of the Transcaucasian Front's northern group of forces he made a large contribution to the Soviet People's struggle and victory over the fascist aggressors. To the very last days of life M.A. Suslov did tireless work in major CPSU posts.

Once again we express sincere condolences to M.A. Suslov's family and to the CPSU on behalf of Italian communists.

[Signed] The PCI Central Committee

IZVESTIYA ON OPPONENTS OF COOPERATION IN ITALY

DD032206 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- IZVESTIYA writes today about the manoeuvres of the opponents of cooperation with the socialist countries in Italy. "No matter how paradoxical it may seem, the newspaper says, the measures adopted by the Polish authorities in suppressing the counter-revolutionary activities of the Solidarity extremists have caused an outbreak of polemics in Italy around... the Siberian gas pipeline. The polemics have been joined by members of government, including Giovanni Spadolini, the leaders of the political parties and members of parliament."

Concerning the decision adopted at a meeting of the secretaries of the parties of the government majority, to "temporarily suspend" the Italian-Soviet talks which, incidentally, were nearing successful completion, about Italy's participation in the construction of the gas pipeline, the newspaper describes that decision as "illogical and running counter to the national interests of Italy."

"As regards the Soviet Union," IZVESTIYA concludes, "it always favoured and continues to favour the development of mutually advantageous economic relations with Italy as well as with other capitalist countries. The experience of many years of the Soviet-Italian relations is a clear proof thereof.

SEROV DISCUSSES LOSS OF U.S. MISSILE OVER FRG

LD031808 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 3 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- Another incident showing the danger of Washington's spiralling arms race and the U.S. escalating military presence abroad, has taken place in West Germany. According to the ABC television network, an American combat plane lost a Sidewinder missile during a training flight over West Germany. The missile has not been as yet found. A spokesman for the U.S. Air Force claimed that the missile was not provided this time with a nuclear warhead, although it might be dangerous if improperly handled.

Crashes of American combat planes, including those carrying nuclear weapons, explosions of rocket launchers and fires at American military facilities both in the United States and abroad have become quite common. According to the Pentagon, 32 incidents involving American nuclear weapons occurred in the past three decades. 56 people died as a result. However, according to the American information centre on military problems, there were 95 such incidents between 1950 and 1975.

The world public has not forgotten the crash of an American B-52 bomber with four nuclear bombs on board in 1966 off the south Spanish shores.

The locality around the village of Palomares was contaminated. People still remember the crash of an American bomber on the Western coast of Greenland which induced radioactive contamination to a vast area.

What about comparatively recent "incidents"? An intercontinental ballistic missile Titan II blew up in its silo. The atomic submarine George Washington sank the Japanese cargo vessel Nissho Maru. A possible to enumerate all the instances of the American military's criminal irresponsibility?

So far, the incidents were limited to radioactive contamination. But who can guarantee that "incidents" of this kind will not one day result in a nuclear catastrophe?

The Pentagon has covered the entire planet with its bases and military facilities, the number of which is about 2,500. Deployed there are tens of thousands of units of nuclear weapons. The stockpiles of American nuclear arms are growing, while Washington hampers in all ways talks on restricting the arms race. It is quite natural, therefore, that a movement against this criminal policy is unfolding in Europe and other continents.

MAUROY, SCHMIDT CRITICIZE U.S. SANCTIONS POLICY

PM051017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch; "Talks in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jan -- French Premier P. Mauroy's 1-day visit to Bonn has ended. The visit has attracted particular attention since it took place just when Washington is stepping up pressure on West Europe and trying to force it to break with the policy of detente and international cooperation.

The Bonn talks showed that neither France nor the FRG has any intention of being party to the so-called sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. Premier Mauroy told a press conference held after his talks with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt that France regards the policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union as "an act with dangerous consequences" particularly for the cause of peace. An economic blockade, he said, incorporates a latent threat of war. Paris and Bonn, the French premier pointed out, share the view that to pursue a policy of sanctions or abandon the accord with the Soviet Union on implementing the "gas for pipes" project could have dangerous consequences.

During the talks questions relating to internal disagreements in the EEC were also discussed. In their examination of the causes of the continuing business recession and rising unemployment both sides drew particular attention to the U.S. policy of high interest rates. This is causing a drain of capital from West Europe to the United States and a sharp rise in the price of credit, thus restricting the scope for capital investment, so vital to the development of production in West European countries. In the course of discussing this problem it was decided to resort to a "joint urgent appeal" to the United States to end its policy of high lending rates since it is having "fatal consequences" for the West European and international economy.

The French-West German meeting in Bonn is seen here as " return to the coordination" of the foreign policies of these two leading West European states.

VOSS HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO FRG CELEBRATIONS

PM261323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4
[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the German Communist Party"]

[Text] On 22 January a CPSU delegation led by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, left Moscow for the FRG at the invitation of the German Communist Party Board. The delegation will take part in events organized by the German Communist Party devoted to the memory of V.I. Lenin, K. Liebknecht and R. Luxemburg.

PROTESTS LODGED AGAINST U.S. FOR PLANE INCIDENT

LD041926 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Athens, 4 Feb, TASS -- Greece lodged an official protest with the United States today over the violation of the country's air borders by American fighters from the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. Greece's Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos summoned the U.S. ambassador and handed him a note condemning the provocation of two American Phantom fighters which attacked a Libyan civil airliner making a regular flight from Athens to Tripoli. The U.S. planes followed the Libyan liner and dangerously manouevred in its vicinity, causing panic among the passengers.

Tripoli, 4 Feb, TASS -- A note of protest over the bandit attack by American fighters against a Libyan civil airplane was handed today to Belgium's ambassador to Libya, who represents the interests of the USA here. The act of air piracy, the note says, is a new hostile action of the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The Libyan Government had earlier demanded that the U.N. Security Council take effective sanctions against air terrorism violating elementary norms of international law.

Observers note in this context that the United States remorselessly breeches the UN Charter and other documents in order to destabilize the situation in Libya. Its latest action is part of Washinton's large-scale conspiracy against the Arab country, which has taken an anti-imperialists stand on the international scene.

KKE'S THEODORAKIS WRITES ON FUTURE OF GREECE

PM041257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Mikis Theodorakis, member of Parliament for the Greek Communist Party: "Greece: What Lies Ahead?"]

[Excerpt] Athens, January -- Today Greece has reached an important juncture. New processes are developing in the country. What is important is that they should radically alter Greece's appearance and launch it into a new orbit of truly independent, sovereign and democratic vital activity outside the sphere of imperialism's influence and with, in the long term, fundamental democratic and social transformations.

Of course, there are many obstacles on this path. There are the intrigues of local reaction, which retains strong positions. There are the trammels of a bureaucracy in a state machinery which is profoundly conservative and, to a considerable extent, reactionary in nature. On the other hand, there are external imperialist circles which are naturally alarmed at the development of events in our country and which exert systematic pressure sometimes by means of "advise," with a view to "aligning Greece" "with the Western front."

It must be pointed out that at the present time reaction is trying to use the Polish events, too, for its own purposes. Having mounted hypocritical propaganda larded with anti-Soviet attacks, in our country too, imperialism has organized a large-scale anti-communist campaign in connection with those events. Its chief aim is to undermine the policy which is leading to the implementation of real changes in Greece.

The Communist Party sees well the difficulties and the scale of them, as well as the fact that they are not insuperable. The Greek Communist Party [KKE] is the country's third-largest political party in terms of representation in parliament and has extensive influence among the masses. And it is assuming a new, broader responsibility stemming from the mandate for democratic renewal given by millions of voters.

The party seeks to play the role destined for it, above all, by means of work among the masses. Pursuing its policy aimed at ensuring the unity of democratic forces and being the active nucleus of the workers movement, the Communist Party is waging a resolute struggle against rightists, against American domination and financial oligarchy. Setting communists well thought-out and correctly correlated tasks, the KKE is capable of exerting extensive influence on the country's political orientation and on changes in the correlation of forces.

In the present, new phase of Greece's internal political development the Communist Party does not intend to act among the masses and in public life to the detriment of the government. Its aspirations are directed toward actively promoting the unity of all left and democratic forces so as to help the country overcome the existing difficulties and to open up new, antimonopoly horizons before Greece.

In their attempts to bring nearer an independent, democratic and peaceful future for their motherland, the Greek people always see before their eyes the example of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union above all. It is a fact that even the socialist countries have been obliged from time to time to overcome difficulties of various kinds and with various causes. But we must beware of failing to see the forest for the trees. We cannot fail to see the socialist countries' tremendous gains and achievements. We must not fail to see that these countries have resolved fundamental problems which still torment the broad people's masses of the West. And, above all, we must not fail to recognize the irreplaceable role which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries play in the matter of curbing imperialism or fail to note the assistance which they give the struggling peoples at different ends of the planet, being a bastion of peace throughout the world.

We cannot forget this, just as we cannot forget the sacrifices which the Soviet Union, above all, has been forced to make to strengthen its defence in the face of imperialist threats. We believe that the solidarity of the socialist countries and their peoples with the Greek people will continue to strengthen and will become still more effective now that our people are carrying out an attempt under new conditions to build a better future in Greece.

CORRESPONDENTS VIEW BLOCKS TO CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

PM041357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents V. Vernikov and B. Lipovoy dispatch: "Cyprus: Sore Spots"]

[Excerpts] Nicosia -- What actually lies behind the words "the Cyprus problem"? Summing up the opinions of many of our interlocutors, including G. Ladhas, president of the Cypriot parliament; E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus; and R. Denktas, leader of the Turkish community, it is possible to single out some of the most acute aspects. These are the territorial questions, which envisages the sensible apportionment of territory in proportion to the size of the population of the communities; principles of state organization based on the desire to create a federal state and ensure equal rights and security for both communities; and also the very important question of international guarantees in the future for the existence of an independent, sovereign and unified Cyprus.

The two sides differ in their approach to all these sore spots of the problem, although they encase their positions in the same wordy formulas so that it is not easy sometimes to understand what is behind them. Nonetheless it appears obvious that the creation of a federation, with which both communities are in agreement in principle, has given rise to serious disputes, primarily on the prerogatives of the central government: whether to endow it with great powers, which would be for the good of the whole state, or to weaken it, with an increase in autonomy. Here both sides believe themselves to be the only correct interpreters of the thesis of equal rights -- economic and civil -- and security of life for their communities and as yet are not ready for mutual concessions.

Exactly the same picture of inflexibility can be seen in the territorial question. The determination of the sides to discuss all the pressing and urgent problems at inter-community talks can be considered the only point of contact so far. This is quite a lot, but it is clear that any settlement must meet the fundamental interests of both communities, that it must be just, guaranteeing not the perpetuation of the present actual division of the country but the creation of the conditions for the restoration of Cyprus' integrity and independence.

The foreign policy aspect of a settlement -- the question of creating international guarantees for the integrity, sovereignty and demilitarization of the islands, including the withdrawal of all foreign troops and bases -- could be fixed at a really representative international conference within the UN framework, with which the lawful government of Cyprus is in agreement and as has been proposed more than once by the Soviet Union. [passage ommitted]

Conference Call Reiterated

NC031935 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Who is Preventing a Just Settlement in Cyrpus"]

[Text] Dear listeners: A regular meeting was held recently between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities. The two sides examined their positions on the basic aspects of the Cyprus issue. However, the parties at the talks could not reach a unified opinion. So, who is making the achievement of success in the intercommunal dialogue difficult to a considerable extent? They are those who have preserved on the Cypriot territory their war bases and are now trying to use them as springboards for the Rapid Deployment Force; those who all these years have aimed at dragging Cyprus into NATO's orbit and convert its territory into an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

The United States and its partners in NATO, AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] Secretary Genral Ezekias Papaioannou has stated in an interview with the PRAVDA correspondent, who like to present the lack of considerable progress in the negotiations only as unwillingness by the parties to make any concessions. In the last analysis, however, the matter does not lie in this. The NATO leaders are now attaching all the more strategic importance to Cyprus and it is in the interest of NATO for the issue to be preserved in its present condition -- virtually, to preserve the partition of the island. In this situation, the AKEL secretary general stressed, the Atlantic circles see a double benefit for themselves: to use the existing war bases in the southern part of the island and to pursue the establishment of new bases on the island.

The imperialists, primarily those of the United States, are doing everything to render the solution of Cyprus issue difficult. They do not need a sovereign and independent Cyprus. No, in words they wish Cypriots prosperity, but in practice their activities aim at one thing: at sabotaging every action which aims at the early and certain solution of the Cyprus issue.

Contrary to the West, a fact which the Cypriots know very well, the Soviet Union, since the beginning of the Cypriot crisis, has stood in favor of such a settlement, which would serve the vital interests of the Cypriot people -- Greeks and Turks. Our country, at the same time, is not trying to attain any benefits or advantages for itself in Cyprus. The preservation of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign and territorially integral state and member of the United Nations is the sole aim of the Soviet foreign policy with regard to the island. The Soviet Union believes that the Cypriots, and only the Cypriots, have the right to settle their problems. Our country has stood and still stands in favor of the full and undeviating implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus which provide for the preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cypriot republic and in favor of respect for the policy of the Nonaligned Movement.

A confirmation of the Soviet Union's aim to accomplish a just settlement on the island was the well-known proposal to convene within the UN framework an international conference on Cyprus to deal with the solution of the international aspects of the Cyprus issue. As is known, the Cypriot Government has also agreed with this Soviet proposal. During his recent visit to Bulgaria, Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou stressed: It is time for a planned and systematic promotion of the Soviet proposal to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus. The Cypriot president's words are supported by all those who desire an early Cypriot solution, all those who sincerely support the just cause of the Cypriot people.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN CYPRUS CRITICIZED

NC042014 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The U.S. President has sent to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the international relations committee a message examining the situation in Cyprus during the last 2 months. We would like to remind our listeners, our commentator writes, that the U.S. President has been sending similar messages every 2 months. What explanation can be given to this close attention on the part of the White House boss to the Cyprus problem? In this way he probably wants to persuade the Cypriots and world public that the United States is really concerned about the future of the island. Most probably this is so in reality, but the aims Washington has about the Cyprus problem which, as President Reagan has said, is of primary importance for our administration, are anything but noble.

What does this importance stand for? Washington attaches great importance to the geostrategic positions of Cyprus, which is at the crossroads of three continents. For this reason the United States has been exerting intense efforts to impose its control over the sovereign island and to convert it into a military-strategic support point. Regardless of how much they have been striving in Washington to conceal this, this is precisely the goal that constitutes the basis of the U.S. policy toward the Republic of Cyprus.

Just recently the United States itself has many times disclosed its plans for Cyprus. One would wonder, who gave the United States the right to use the British bases in Cyprus as transit points for their troops during last year's large-scale "Bright Star" exercises? This action was an obvious violation of the agreements between Great Britain and Cyprus on the bases.

How could one assess the fact that more and more Pentagon experts have been settling in Cyprus, while U.S. military and spy radio and electronic installations are being concentrated at the bases of Dhekelia and Episkopi? At the same time the U.S. spy planes which are stationed in Cyprus -- as the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK has reported -- have been surveilling the Soviet Union with the assistance of powerful radio-electronic devices.

The Cypriot press has many times pointed out with concern that the British have been giving their major NATO partner more and more facilities. For example, the British radar stations at Cape Greco and Troodos are being used by the Americans and NATO to spy on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Along with the broadening of the dimensions of exploitation of the British war bases, the Pentagon has been trying to build its own military works in the northern part of the island. The appetite of American stratocracy has been growing, and it will not be a surprise to anyone if the Pentagon demands the conversion of the British sovereign bases into a bridgehead for its Rapid Deployment Forces.

This is why the movement to rid the island of the foreign troops and bases has been growing more and more. The Cypriots are most clearly stating that they do not want the future of their country to be a (?coin) in the dangerous American-NATO game. This is why in a special statement the Cyprus House of Representatives stressed that the presence of British bases on the island undermines the nonaligned policy of the republic. The need for the earliest demilitarization of Cyprus is also stressed by the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

Our commentator adds: The Cypriot people's just demands are being supported in the Soviet Union, and it is believed that they are in harmony with the efforts for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. It is also most obvious that the eradication of foreign military presence in the island opens the road for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem.

It is precisely this purpose that would be served by the Soviet proposal for a representative international conference on Cyprus -- under UN auspices -- for the making of decisions that will guarantee the existence of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign and territorially integral state. The implementation of the Soviet proposal would, first of all, block the way to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Cypriots, our commentator concludes.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN BUSINESSMAN

PM041125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Businesslike Cooperation"]

[Text] On 29 January N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received H. Apfalter, chairman of the board of the Vopest-Alpine firm (Austria), and had a talk with him on questions of the further development of business cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the firm.

H. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador the Soviet Union, took part in the talk.

MOUNTING OPPOSITION TO SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD041610 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS -- "The political battle over the theme 'Spain-NATO' is not over and is mounting", it is noted today by the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

The reason of the hasty decision on the country's joining of NATO, the paper writes, should be sought in the "strategic plans of those who are trying to involve Spain deeper in the adventuristic course of the Washington administration". Although the government promises Spaniards that "it will not agree to the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of the country", NATO's plans on this score are being stated ever louder at the NATO headquarters, and the implication is "the inevitable deployment of NATO strategic arms, including nuclear arms, on Spanish soil".

"And the more obvious becomes the dangerous adventurism of the NATO leaders, especially of Washington, the more resolutely there sounds in Spain 'no' to the country's inclusion in the Atlantic alliance", IZVESTIYA stresses.

REAGAN-MUBARAK TALKS END, DIFFERENCES EMERGE

LD051418 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] President Reagan and President Mubarak of Egypt have completed their talks in Washington. They reaffirmed their commitment to the Camp David agreements, which have been rejected by most Arab countries. The United States promised to consider Cairo's request to increase American military aid to Egypt to $1.3 billion this year. At the same time observers draw attention to American-Egyptian differences over Palestine. In the course of the visit, President Mubarak spoke in support of the Palestinians right to self-determination and called on the United States to begin a dialogue with their representatives.

RPP COMMENTS ON MUBARAK TALKS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

LD032138 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has arrived in Washington on a 3-day official visit to hold talks with U.S. officials including President Reagan on questions of supplying Egypt with U.S. weapons. The New York TIMES says that Reagan intends to ask Congress to increase military aid to Egypt by $400 million in the coming fiscal year. In return, Washington wants to use Egyptian territory to station its Rapid Deployment Force. The White House also intends to apply pressure on Husni Mubarak to force him to make concessions to Israel on questions concerning Palestinian autonomy.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who recently visited Cairo, noted that the United States has been trying to make progress in the negotiations of the so-called Palestine autonomy before 6 April -- the date on which the Israeli forces should evacuate Sinai. AP has written that facts indicate that Washington is making efforts to prevent the Camp David process from dying.

But the Arabs have a much more precise opinion in this connection. The Lebanese paper AN-NIDA notes that the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Egypt points to the intentions of the U.S. administration to embark on more interferences in the affairs of the Middle East countries. The present U.S. activity is nothing but another form of activity by Zionist circles which, under the guise of the so-called autonomy talks, are trying to finish off the Palestinian revolution completely. The paper notes that Washington has been trying to begin where Israel ended: It has been trying to show that the fate of the Palestinian Arab people is decided by Tel Aviv and Cairo only by way of the so-called Palestinian autonomy under the aegis of the United States.

It is quite clear that the United States is trying to revive the Camp David process so that it can impose new capitulationist agreements on the Arabs. Also, Washington believes that the present Egyptian regime has to agree to the U.S.-Israeli terms to solve the Palestinian problem. In other words, Cairo must assist in entrenching Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory. The United States uses other forms of pressure on the Egyptian leadership besides diplomatic pressure. Following the Israeli forces withdrawl from Sinai the Pentagon will deploy the multinational forces there, which are basically formed of U.S. units. As for the forces of the few other countries which agreed to take part, they will only be playing an auxiliary role. The deployment of U.S. forces in Sinai is intended to control the Cairo regime in addition to applying pressure on the other states in the Middle East, headed particularly by Syria, which is playing an active role in the struggle against the materialization of U.S.-Zionist schemes in the area.

Stationing U.S. forces in the area and applying pressure on the states which have been victims of Israeli aggression render the task of reaching a just solution to the Middle East conflict more complex.

This development of events can only heighten tension in the Middle East and hinder the settlement of the Palestinian problem. The acts of Washington and its foster child, Israel, also places obstacles in the path of realizing the aspirations of the Egyptian people themselves to return to the Arab fold and develop their country along the path of strengthening natonal independence and social progress.

PRAVDA: SECRETARY HAIG'S MIDEAST TOUR 'FAILURE'

PM051001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 5

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Abortive Mission"]

[Text] Cairo -- A visit by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig (the second in 2 weeks) to Israel and Egypt has again ended in failure. As on a previous visit, Haig was unable to break the deadlock in the talks on "Palestinian autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

In other words, yet another attempt to saddle Egypt with Tel Aviv's "autonomy" plan, which envisages depriving the Palestinian population of political rights, has failed. The fact that on this issue Washington invariably takes a pro-Israeli line was explicitly confirmed by Haig himself. In Israel he said that the powers of the "autonomy council" should be limited to the municipal sphere and that there could be no question of its having legislative functions or of "Palestinian sovereignty." He took the same line in his Cairo talks.

But he left Cairo empty-handed, having failed to persuade Egypt to make concessions. Moreover, Cairo responded to the U.S. pressure by taking a harder line than previously. The Egyptian MENA news agency described Haig's visit as "yielding nothing positive," and Egyptian Foreign Minister K. 'Ali stressed that "the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip must be decided by the Palestinians themselves." Thus, on leaving Cairo Haig was forced to admit that "differences remain" and "a lot more needs to be done."

The failure of Haig's mission still does not mean that the United States is jettisoning the "autonomy" idea. On the contrary, it has been announced that Assistant Secretary of State R. Fairbanks is to handle this question full-time. Moreover, the "autonomy" problem is already on the agenda on the talks which Egyptian President H. Mubarak is to have in the United States. His Washington visit is part of a long tour of Western countries which started today.

PRUTENTS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO LEBANON

PM041241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which visited Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow on 28 January.

RPP ACCUSES CIA OF KIDNAPPING SALVADORAN CHILDREN

PY042048 Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The CIA kidnaps children of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. These operations are carried out under the disguise of the World Mission religious organization, which officially is carrying out charity activities in the refugee camps.

These shepards of (?souls), who in reality are CIA agents, promise the mothers of the children that they will be well-fed and will receive an education in the United States. The poor peasants are obliged to accept because their children are threatened with starvation. They hand over their children to the so-called missionaries of World Mission; therefore hundreds of children of both sexes are taken to camps of unknown location.

However, some information about the Salvadoran children sent to the United States has come out into the open. This information was provided by delegates of the Oscar Arnulfo Romero Christian international organization in Cuernavaca, Mexico. These delegates reported that the Salvadoran children are sent to special CIA centers in the United States. There they are subject to all kinds of research and tests. Once their abilities have been determined, the children are divided in groups. Some are sent to special schools for brainwashing and then trained for espionage and the organization of terrorist actions. Others, because they are inept for these activities, are sent to CIA research centers. Here they are used as guinea pigs. They are used for testing medicine and chemical products capable of changing the human conscience, brain operations and other experiments are also carried out.

This Christian organization also reported that similar activities were carried out by World Mission in Vietnam. As a result of Yankee aggression, thousands of Vietnamese children lost their parents. The orphans were picked up by World Mission agents and sorted. The whereabouts of the children who were used for various CIA programs are not known. It is possible that they were exterminated in Yankee secret laboratories. However, those who graduated from the schools for sabotage periodically come into the open. For example, South Vietnamese took part in the internal Nicaraguan struggle fighting for Somoza. At times they are seen in El Salvador and Guatemala, where they work in torture chambers, interrogating patriots.

The tragedy of the Salvadoran children, reported by progressive clergymen in Cuernavaca astonished those participating in the meetings. This Christian organization unanimously called on the conscience of the world and sent representative delegations to the Salvadoran refugee camps in Honduras to put an end to this inhuman U.S. practice.

OUTRAGE AT U.S. MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR

PY040244 Moscow In Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Latin American public opinion is outraged at Washington's decision to grant El Salvador an additional $170 million in assistance, mostly for military purposes. The White House uses the pretext of the Salvadoran junta's observance of human rights to justify this measure. This assertion does not square with the atrocities taking place in El Salvador, where only lately heinous crimes have been perpetrated, such as the massacre of peaceful people in the Departments of Morazan, Cabanas and others, including the wanton killing of women, children and old people.

Under the present regime, more than 35,000 people have disappeared or died in consequence of torture. Is it not strange to speak of observance of human rights? Is not this proof that civil liberties are trampled by the Salvadoran tyranny? From the statement to the Senate by U.S. Under Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders it can be gathered that the yankee assistance to the Salvadoran junta is only one mechanism for Washington's growing interference in Central America. Enders said that all Central America is a strategically very important zone for the United States and that the decisive battle in this zone is actually being fought in El Salvador.

Such a position on the part of the White House toward the crimes being committed by puppet regimes is an integral part of the U.S. policy toward Latin America. This is why old clients such as Stroessner, Pinochet, Duvalier, and the Guatemalan and Salvadoran military regimes enjoy U.S. favors. These alliances involve partners with interlocking interests: The dictatorial military cliques grant the United States facilities to exploit their countries' natural resources and workers. In exchange, Washington supports them and supplies them with police arms and equipment, metes out millions of dollars to them, and offers them entrance to Pentagon schools where the myrmidons of those regimes can learn the arts of torture and murder.

In Fort Bragg in the United States, this year's first group of Salvadoran officers is being trained and more will be trained later, up to a total of [words indistinct].

Speaking hypocritically of who-knows-what kind of human rights observance, Washington interprets concepts such as human rights, civil liberties and democracy whimsically. In the meantime, in the context of such concepts of freedom and relying on U.S. assistance, a methodical extermination of people continues in El Salvador. New assistance to the tune of millions of dollars will keep the practice of genocide going ever stronger. The concern of the yankee imperialists about the Duarte regime, which has soaked the fatherland with blood, is intended to counter international efforts to stop the killing of the Salvadoran people. This concern also proves the hostility of the United States toward the real interests of Latin America.

ZHELEZNYAK REPORTS OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED ON FOOD

LD032100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Feb 82

[By commentator Sergey Zheleznyak]

[Text] In the implementation of the food program, no small role is allocated to local food resources. This refers to vegetables and fruit grown by peasants on their subsidiary plots; meat, milk and eggs produced on private plots; and mushrooms, nuts and berries collected by gardeners. It is the consumer cooperative associations which are primarily called on to organize the procurement of these excess agricultural products from the population.

Recently the Kazakhstan People's Control Committee checked the work of the republican consumer association. The picture that emerged was frankly unsatisfactory. For 8 months of last year in the republic as a whole 7,500 tons less meat was procured than planned. The milk procured was 4,400 tons less, and eggs, vegetables, fruit and berries 1/3 to 2/3 less than envisaged in the plan. Why was this so? Was it that the owners of private plots had nothing to sell? Or didn't they want to sell?

Nothing of the sort. It was just that it was a lot of effort for them. Judge for yourself. In quite a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan, for every permanent reception and procurement points supposedly available at most one is operating. A peasant is not going to bypass two or three markets with his produce just to take it to the consumer association. Nor can one be confident that anyone will be there to receive it. Many of them, in spite of having strict working hours, turned up at the procurement points on the come-and-go-as-I-please principle.

It would be another matter if the consumer association representatives went around the peasants' holdings in advance, concluded agreements on the procurement of excess products and gave out cash advances on them at times when the peasants particularly need funds, for instance, during the sowing season. But, unfortunately, this form of work is poorly developed among the consumer associations in Kazakhstan. Such agreements are concluded with about only 10 percent of the owners of personal and subsidiary plots in Kazakhstan.

Procurement is poorly organized and, as a result, so is trading in agricultural products on a commission basis. Thus, of 42 shops in the east Kazakhstan consumer cooperative checked by the people's controller, not one had meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables, cabbage onions, sausages or canned vegetables and fruit. The productive capacity of the enterprises of the consumer cooperative -- sausage-making, smoking and canning shops and works producing non-alcoholic drinks -- are often working only at 60-80 percent of capacity. It should also be said that the quality of the goods produced by these enterprises leaves much to be desired.

The republic's People's Control Committee pointed out these shortcomings to the Kazakhstan consumer association directorate. The directorate's chairman is Comrade (?Tanikeyev). The committee directed the directorate to eliminate all the shortcomings noted, and decided to review this matter in October this year.

(?Armazanov), chairman of the directorate of the Aktyubinskaya Oblast Consumers' Association, and the deputy chairman of the directorate of the north Kazakhstan Oblast Consumers' Associations were reprimanded. Punishments were also imposed on other staff of the consumers' associations who were at fault in respect to the poor standard of the associations' present work.

KIRGIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECREE REBUKES MINISTRIES

WA081030 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "At the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party: "Working Without Laggards, Fulfilling Everything That Was Planned"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party has considered the question "Unsatisfactory Fulfillment by Republic Ministries, Departments and Enterprises of State Plans for the Production of Industrial Output and Socialist Pledges for the First 11 Months of 1981."

In the decree that was adopted, the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party notes that most of the collectives at the republic's industrial enterprises, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, have been successfully fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year-Plan. During the first 11 months of the current year, there was above-plan production of the following kinds of items: electrical energy, metal-cutting machine tools, forge and press machinery, pickup balers, sewn garments, leather shoes, granulated sugar, flour, combined fodders and many other types of output. The total amount of industrial output sold above plan during that period is valued at R48.8 million. Growth rates for volume of production over the corresponding period last year was 105.2 percent. The quantity of everyday, cultural and household consumer goods produced was greater than the quantity planned.

The plan for increased labor productivity was fulfilled, as a result of which an 87-percent increase in industrial output was achieved. There was a slight improvement in the quality of the commodities produced. The percentage of articles with the state seal of quality in the overall volume of production was 11.5 percent, as against 9.3 percent last year.

At the same time, individual ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations in the republic have not assured fulfillment of the established assignments or the socialist pledges undertaken. For the republic as a whole, 47 enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for sale of output during the first 11 months. They undersold output valued at R17.4 million.

The Ministry of Building-Materials Industry let its work deteriorate. Although as a whole the ministry fulfilled the production plan from the beginning of the year, it failed to provide a considerable amount of concrete [keramazit] and ceramic slabs to the national economy. The production of cement was reduced by more than 11,000 tons, compared with the corresponding period last year. Fulfillment of the plan for the first 11 months was not achieved by 38.9 percent of the enterprises in the branch. Ministry administrators (Comrades Bezsmertnyy, Gubanov) are unsatisfactorily carrying out measures to assure the effective use of production capacities. During the first 9 months of the current year alone, as a result of a lack of preparation for repairs by deadlines, a failure to take steps to assure the reliable supply of energy to production and a shortage of raw materials, above-norm idling of rotary furnaces at the Kantskiy Cement-Slate Combine totaled 1,920 machine-hours and at the Kurmentinskiy Cement Plant, 2,050 hours, including 312 and 751 machine-hours, respectively, as a result of the lack of limestone and clinker produced. As a result, they failed to fulfill the plan for the first 11 months for the sale of output.

For the same reasons, capacities are being used poorly at the Sulyuktinskiy and Przhevalskiy Brick Plants. For the branch as a whole, above-norm idling of basic equipment during that period totaled more than 10,000 machine-hours. The level of labor discipline continues to be low at the enterprises in this ministry. During the first 10 months, losses of work time as a result of absenteeism or authorized absences equaled 10,041 man-days, or each worker failed to report to work for 1.2 days for this reason. The coefficient of personnel turnover was 31 percent.

Serious shortcomings exist in the work of the republic's Ministry of Local Industry (Comrades Konurbayev, Balbakova). In November the plan for sale of industrial output was fulfilled by the ministry by 96 percent and for the volume of production by 98.4 percent. The state plan for the first 11 months for sale of output was unfulfilled by 22.2 percent of the enterprises in the branch; they failed to provide output valued at R1,541,000. The November plan for this indicator was fulfilled 55 percent at the Frunzenskiy Experimental Machine Shop, 67.6 percent at the Nizhne-Chuyskiy Metal Articles Plant, 44 percent at the Mebelshchik Factory in Frunze and only 40 percent at the Oshskaya Furniture Factory.

The ministry failed to deliver furniture valued at R1.1 million, aluminum pots and pans valued at R141,000, toys valued at R242,000, 27,000 milk cans and 25,000 beds and zinc-coated steel pots and pans valued at R234,000. The branch has been extremely slow in developing the production of articles that use local raw-material resources, half the workers are engaged in manual labor, and the annual plan for activation of fixed assets during the first 10 months has been fulfilled only 28 percent. As a result alone of the lack of organizational spirit at the ministry's enterprises, unproductive losses of work time during that period totaled 2,698 man-days.

There has been no improvement of the state of affairs at enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Satarov). The level of planning discipline is low there; during the first 10 months, production was reduced on nine occasions, with a total value of R9.7 million. Four enterprises failed to cope with the established plan for the first 11 months for sale of output; they failed to provide output valued at R2,785,000. In November, for the branch as a whole, the state plan for sale and production of industrial output was not fulfilled. From the beginning of the current year, the following items have not been provided to the national economy: 1,100 tons of cotton thread and 650 tons of woolen yarn, 720,000 square meters of cotton fabrics and 10.5 million square meters of cotton fabrics. Compared with the corresponding period last year, there has been a reduction in the production of children's shoes of 2.1 percent; knit underwear and outer garments, 2.4 percent; and cotton fabrics, 4.1 percent. During the third quarter alone, above-norm idling of the looms totaled 31,000 loom-hours in the wool industry and 90,000 loom-hours in the silk industry, 2.7 times higher than the planned indicators. Because of absenteeism and authorized absences, 33,800 man-days of work time were lost during the first 10 months.

The following associations and organizations have been working unsatisfactorily and have failed to fulfill the established plan for the first 11 months: the Kirgizavtomash and Vtorchermet Associations, the Mayli-Sayskiy Electric-Bulb Plant, the Torgmash Plant in Sokulukskiy, the Kirgizelektrodvigatel Plant, the Frunzenskiy Mechanical-Repair Plant of the Soyuzmyasomoltara Association, the Sanitary Engineering Semifinished Articles Plant of the Kirgizsantekhmontazh Trust, the Issyk-Kulskoye Association of Electrical-Engineering Plants, the Tash-Kumyrskoye Mining Administration and the Kok-Yangak and Tsentralnaya mines. They have failed to provide output valued at R8,864,000 to the national economy.

The following ministries failed to assure fulfillment of the plan for sale of industrial output in November: Minplodoovoshchkhoz, 92.1 percent; Minmyasomolprom, 95.6 percent; since the beginning of the current year, Minselstroy, 95.7 percent; and Kirgiz SSR Minavtoshosdor, 99.6 percent. During that period, the plan for the sale of industrial output at Minplodoovoshchkhoz was disrupted by 3 enterprises out of 14; at Minselstroy, 4 out of 7; and at Kirgizrybkhoz, 3 out of 4.

Kirgiz SSR Gosplan and Gossnab have not been taking any exhaustive measures to assure fulfillment of the state plan for the production of industrial output in the established products list or the prompt and complete use of the allocated funds for materials resources.

The party's oblast, city and rayon committees have not been showing the proper demandingness of the economic managers who have been permitting nonfulfillment of the state plan and socialist pledges. Those committees have failed to provide the proper extension of mass political work, to increase the vanguard role of communists in labor or to educate every worker in the spirit of high responsibility for the job that was assigned. For example, 13 enterprises in the city of Frunze failed to fulfill the plan for the first 11 months for sale of output; they undersold output valued at R4.3 million; in the city of Tokmak, 3 enterprises, R2.2 million; in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast, 9 enterprises, R798,000; in Oshskaya Oblast, 15 enterprises, R4.8 million; and in Talasskaya Oblast, 5 enterprises, R775,000.

As a result of failure to assure the proper guidance of the branch in the unconditional and rhythmical fulfillment of the state plan by each labor collective, and the failure to take steps to assure the complete use of production reserves, Minister of the Building-Materials Industry Comrade Bezsmertnyy and First Deputy Minister of the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Local Industry Comrade Balbakova have been given reprimands. Kirgiz SSR Minister of Light Industry Comrade Satarov has been warned that if he does not take specific steps to assure the fulfillment by the branch of the established state plan for 1981, he will be brought to strict accountability.

The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party is to direct the attention of the managers of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, Comrades Kondrashov and Orozaliyev, to the inadmissibility of disrupting planned assignments and of reducing the achieved level of volume of production.

Notice has been taken of statements by directors of the Kirgizelektrodvigatel Plant (Comrade Morozov), the Torgmash Plant in Sokulukskiy (Comrade Leskov) and the Issyk-Kulskoye Association of Electrical-Engineering Plants (Comrade Dzhunushev) to the effect that they are developing steps to assure fulfillment of the 1981 state plan, as well as the statement from the chief engineers of the Kirgizavtomash Association (Comrade Korolev) and the Mayli-Sayskiy Electric-Bulb Plant (Comrade Postokhodov) that they are taking concrete steps to fulfill the December assignments and to achieve a sharp reduction in the lagging that has occurred.

Administrators of the ministries, departments and enterprises in the republic's industry are obliged to consider immediately the work results of the collectives that have lagged during the first 11 months, to take concrete technical-organizational steps to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for December and for 1981 as a whole and to create all the necessary conditions for highly productive and effective work.

The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party has decisively censured the shameful practice of the administrators of individual ministries, departments and enterprises who have allowed changes to be made in the established annual plans in the direction of reducing them for the production and sale of industrial output.

Kirgiz SSR Gosplan (Comrades Begaliyev, Gusev) and Kirgiz SSR Gossnab (Comrades Pitenkov, Karamuratov) have been instructed, within the shortest period of time, to take effective steps to assure the complete supply of the industrial enterprises with material resources in accordance with the allocated funds and the sale of finished output in conformity with the established plans and contractual obligations.

Obkoms, Frunze and Tokmak gorkoms and raykoms have been called on to intensify their supervision over the work of the industrial enterprises and organizations, to guarantee the effectiveness of the ideological and political work to explain and fulfill the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the principles and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and to increase the responsibility of economic administrators for unconditional fulfillment of the planned assignments for the current year, observance of planning and contract discipline, creation of an atmosphere of labor tension and rhythm in production and conditions for the achievement of high labor productivity in every shop and every sector and at every work site.

FOREIGN RADIOS DISTORT MURDER INVESTIGATION

WA261315 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 3

[ELTA correspondent V. Zheymantas report: "Thirst for Money"]

[Text] Telshyay -- A trial was being held in Telshyay, in the hall of the Mastis Association's Culture Club. In the dock were three men who on the night of 9 October 1980 in the township of Luoke had burgled the home of the senior priest of the church, beaten up the people living there and murdered the priest of this church, Lyaonas Shapoka. They were Yonas Sabalyauskas, born 1955, who had recently been living in Skuodasskiy Rayon's village of Pervyye Kulay and who worked as a compressor operator at the trading depot of the Skuodasskiy Raypotrebsoyuz. The second defendant was Adomas Lukshas, born 1950, a resident of Kapsukas and unemployed. The third was Daniyelyus Motskyavichyus, born 1961, who worked as head of the supply section of the Raseynskaya Veterinary Hospital and lived in the Aregalskaya Rural Section's village of Taurupis.

The judges made inquiries; the prosecutor, lawyers, aggrieved parties, defendants and witnesses spoke, and numerous documents pertaining to this case and material evidence were examined. Each fact was weighed and the truth of how those now in the dock had committed the crime and how they had prepared it crystallized. And they had made long and careful preparations.

The defendent Daniyelyus Motskyavichyus and visited the home of the senior priest of the Luoke church repeatedly. The priest, Lyaonas Shapoka, had suggested that he enter the church seminary and had given him religious books to read. While in the priest's home, D. Motskyavichyus had made the acquaintance of the other residents there and learned who slept where, memorized the layout of the rooms and so forth.

Having broken into the priest's home, the burglers acted confidently and brazenly, fortifying themselves with alcohol. The newspaper TIYESA described this crime in detail on 15 August of this year.

The defendants were found guilty of having committed this crime. All asked for clemency in their final words.

Soviet justice is humane but strict. A person who has committed a crime must be answerable before the law.

The court sentenced Yonas Sabalyauskas to the supreme punishment -- execution. He personally murdered L. Shapoka. The other two -- Adomas Lukshas and Daniyelyus Motskyavichyus -- were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment each. The sentence was final, and there are no grounds for appeal.

Justice was done. But we still return in our thoughts to the charges, confessions and conclusions heard at this trial. It was a shocking crime. Why did it happen, why had it been committed by three young people? Money, gold; these words were heard constantly during the proceedings.

"We expected to get R60,000-R70,000 from the priest Lyaonas Shapoka and, in addition, gold coins," defendant Yonas Sabalyauskas confessed. This was corroborated by the other defendants.

All three defendants had the opportunity for honest work and could have studied and aspired to learning. They had families and homes. Two of the defendants had cars. Want at home was unknown to them. Alas, this group of three people pursued a single goal -- stealing money by any method in order subsequently to get booze and lead an easy life. A desire to get rich in a single night, a passion for money and greed, led them to commit the crime. And a dishonorable path always leads to the dock.

It was not the first time in the dock for Yonas Sabalyauskas and Adomas Lukshas. They had been sentenced in various regions of the republic for the embezzlement of private and state property. Yonas Sabalyauskas had stolen grain and wine, beaten up the saleswoman who had witnessed this theft and burgled apartments. Adomas Lukshas had driven off on someone else's motorcycle, stolen clothing and state and public property and burgled apartments. Just punishment awaited them after each crime. They had spent more than 1 year in jail. Life had repeatedly taught them a harsh lesson, it would seem. They had had sufficient time to ponder their criminal life and evaluate it critically. Alas, neither Y. Sabalyauskas nor A. Lukshas understood that criminal activity comes to no good. A. Motskyavichyus reports on the wealth of the church priest, A. Shapoka, instantly stirred their darker instincts and led to the path of crime.

They committed a cruel crime that every honest person has to condemn. But there were also people who attempted to make political capital for themselves out of this horrible event. Slanderers appeared who endeavored to portray the crime in Luoke as a kind of premeditated act against ministers of religion. Such fabrications were readily seized on by reactionary foreign radio stations.

Thus, spreading these slanderous fabrications, Deutsche Welle claimed without a pang of conscience: "It stands to reason that the criminals knew that the police would not impede them. The militia workers who investigated this crime were not interested in the facts that exposed the criminals. They were collecting facts only against the dead man. The authorities are negligent when the victims are Catholics."

Nor did Vatican Radio lag behind. "And on this occasion the MVD workers are reluctant to expose the sadistic murderers and will not find an article of the criminal code under which to punish them. The less so in that the officials conducting the investigation are making inquiries among people not about the crime but about the murdered priest."

In spreading such fabrications, the reactionary foreign radio stations are carrying out their direct assignment -- damaging our country as much as possible, conducting subversive activity and spreading diversionary ideology.

The slanderous activity of these stations has repeatedly been exposed in our press. Now, in broadcasting reports on the events in Luoke, these radio saboteurs -- just as, incidentally, the slanderers concocting canards for them in Lithuania -- and religious extremists and their accomplices wished to sow mistrust in Soviet justice. Their efforts were in vain.

Justice was done regardless of the religious beliefs of the aggrieved parties or their other attributes and various slanderous fabrications connected with the crime and was done strictly in accordance with the law and only in accordance with it. And so it will always be.

ALIYEV HONORS AZERIS ON 50 YEARS AS COMMUNISTS

WA280100 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 7 January publishes on page 1 a report of the awarding of the "Certificate of 50 Years in the CPSU" to several Azeris by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee. Aliyev first spoke of the first recipient of the certificate, L.I. Brezhnev, and then went on to talk about the "rich history" of the Azeri Communist Party.

Approximately 40 party veterans were awarded the certificate, including Mirza Ibragimov and K.A. Khalilov. The recipients spoke with gratitude of the CPSU and Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committees and with pride of Azerbaijan.

Members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee Politburo were also present at the ceremony.

TURKMEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONVENES

26 November Session

WA261400 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Fifth Plenum, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization ensuing from the decisions of the plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was held 26 November. The report was delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum also heard the reports of V.Ye. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and republic Gosplan chairman, "Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR in 1981-1985, Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR for 1982 and Course of Fulfillment of the Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR in 1981," and of Turkmen SSR Finance Minister Kh. Sukhanov, "The Turkmen SSR Budget for 1982 and Fulfillment of the Turkmen SSR Budget in 1980."

The following spoke in the debate on the reports: P. Annaorazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; A. Akgayev, first secretary of Maryyskiy Obkom; K. Kadzharov, first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Raykom; Ye.T. Mitrin, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy Obkom; Zh.B. Kovalenko, organizer of extraclass and extraschool work of Ashkhabad's High School No 12; S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom; O. Mommadov, chairman of Maryyskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Chkalov; Kh. Gurbangeldyyev, minister of motor transport of the Turkmen SSR; K. Mollayev, chairman of Tashauzskiy Oblispolkom; A. Charyyev, chief of the Glavkarakumstroy Administration; A. Kurbanova, carpetmaker of the Turkmenkover Production Association; and N.V. Sheremetyev, minister of construction of the Turkmen SSR.

The plenum adopted a corresponding decree on the questions examined.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

A. Begdzhanov was relieved of his duties as chief of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum confirmed R. Karayev as chief of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

This concluded the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

Report on Gapurov Speech

WA252250 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Nov 81 pp 1 - 2

[Report on speech by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee at the committee's fifth plenum; time and place not specified]

[Text] Under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, Comrade M.G. Gapurov said, the Soviet people are successfully completing the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- the year of the historic 26th CPSU Congress. A big new step forward has been taken toward an upsurge in the country's economy, the continued rise in the working people's well-being and the strengthening of the might and international authority of our motherland.

All this convincingly testifies to the correct course formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the truly titanic work being performed by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, the outstanding political personality and statesman of the present day, relentless fighter for peace and the people's happiness and loyal standardbearer of the cause of the great Lenin.

In the current complex international situation, when imperialist circles, primarily the United States, are whipping up tension and increasing the arms race, the party and the Soviet Government are consistently and persistently implementing the Peace Program for the 1980's put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and are doing everything to preserve and consolidate peace worldwide.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG and his meetings and talks with Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and other FRG leaders on questions of European and international security were devoted to this end. The entire world public followed this visit very closely and has assessed its results positively.

Comrade Gapurov went on to observe that a powerful new surge in the creative energy of millions of Soviet people was brought about by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee 16 November plenum and the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet, 6th Session.

The plenum examined and approved, in the main, the drafts of the Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985, the Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982 and the USSR budget for 1982. These documents, which were confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet, have now acquired the force of law.

The striking, profoundly realistic and meaningful speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum made an in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the party's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and determined the concrete tasks for further development of the country's economy and the ways to accomplish it. In accordance with the propositions and conclusions contained therein, Comrade M.G.Gapurov analyzed the work of the republic party organization and determined the tasks confronting it.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech showed the great deal of political, organizational and managerial work that has been accomplished since the 26th congress and noted the increased labor and political activity of the masses.

The paths to further fulfillment of the congress' decisions were examined comprehensively and in depth and a comprehensive description and political and socioeconomic evaluation of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the plan for 1982 were given.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum may with every justification be considered a direct continuation of the work of the 26th party congress.

Speaking of the most urgent problems, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev named as the central problem supplying the population with food. A stable, high rate of growth of agricultural production must be the basis for this. The average annual harvest is to increase by almost 35 million tons in the 5-year plan and the production of meat by more than 2 million tons. An appreciable increase is planned in the production of potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Measures were adopted to improve the supply of producer goods to agriculture and expand the processing and preservation of agricultural products.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal that the food program be discussed at a CPSU Central Committee plenum was met with approval by the plenum participants.

Great attention was paid to the tasks confronting industry, transport and communications. One that concerns the entire national economy is successful development of the fuel-energy complex. The 5-year plan provides for a considerable increase in the production of electric power and fuel, particularly gas extraction.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev termed capital construction another decisive area of work. He drew particular attention to the need for the maximum concentration of labor, material and financial resources at the construction projects nearing completion and the on-schedule commissioning and assimilation of production capacity.

Examining the question of increasing the efficiency of the national economy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need to adopt measures to raise labor productivity, increase output quality, accelerate scientific-technical progress, improve the use of material and labor resources and refine management of the economy and the operational mechanism.

Speaking of social development plans, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that accelerated development of the group "B" sectors, a further increase in the amount of housing construction and an improvement in the work of trade, consumer services, health care, culture and education will be of determining significance in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The plenum also raised other important questions concerning economic and social development and organizational work stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum wholly and fully approved the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and decreed that they be made the basis of the activity of all party, soviet and management authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations for successful completion of the quotas for the current year and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Comrade M.G. Gapurov went on to observe that having joined actively in all-union socialist competition in honor of the 64th anniversary of Great October, the republic's working people had achieved pretty good indexes.

Industry completed fulfillment of the 11-month plan ahead of schedule -- on 26 November -- and tens of millions of rubles worth of output will have been produced over and above the plan. Plans for the growth rate of production, labor productivity and the manufacture of products bearing the Symbol of Quality are being overfulfilled. The number of lagging enterprises has been reduced more than 50 percent, and 12 industrial enterprises had completed fulfillment of the annual plans by the Great October anniversary.

Enterprises of the Turkmengazprom and Turkmenneft all-union production associations, chemical workers of Cheleken and Gaurdak, garment workers of Mary and Chardzhou, food workers of Tashauz and many others are coping successfully with the plans and adopted socialist pledges.

The working people of the republic's capital, who fulfilled the 11-month plan ahead of schedule -- on 23 November -- and in the time remaining plan to produce several million rubles' worth of industrial output, have gratified us with new labor achievements on the eve of Ashkhabad's 100th anniversary. The plans are being fulfilled by all forms of transportation, trading and consumer service enterprises. Construction workers are working at a pace better than last year's. Big successes have been scored in agriculture.

Analyzing the results of our work in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress from the viewpoint of the tasks ensuing from L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, it has to be acknowledged that we have not yet succeeded in commissioning vast available resources and potential and transferring the economy to a path of intensive development. This applies to questions of planning, production and management of all sectors of the national economy. We are working on the solution of these and have already done much, but, unfortunately, work is not proceeding as we would wish.

The republic's industry has not yet hit a tempo providing for fulfillment of the 5-year plan. Many enterprises are failing to fulfill the plans for production volume, labor productivity, the prescribed product list and contractual commitments and are making unsatisfactory use of production capacity and material and labor resources. The dispersal of resources is being permitted in construction, as before, and the specified times for the commissioning of national economic facilities are being disrupted.

Comrade Gapurov observed that this year proved difficult for rural workers. Using good organization to counteract difficulties, party, soviet and agricultural organizations coped with fulfillment of the plan for procurement of grain, vegetables, melon crops and local silkworm cocoons.

As of today, the state has been sold 1.1 million tons of raw cotton, 91.3 percent of the procurement plan. The plan and socialist pledges for the fine-fiber varities have been successfully fulfilled 104.7 percent, and more than 261,000 tons of the most valuable raw cotton has been delivered to the state.

The biggest quantity of raw cotton was delivered by the workers of Oktyabrskiy Rayon (Comrade K. Gadzharov, raykom first secretary, Comrade K. Saryyev, rayispolkom chairman), who picked 77,700 tons of cotton instead of 67,400 tons -- 10,300 tons more than the plan -- with an average yield of 34 quintals per hectare.

Over 60,000 tons of raw cotton were delivered to procurement centers by the cotton growers of Murgabskiy Rayon (Comrade R. Gurbanov, raykom first secretary, Comrade A. Atabalyyev, rayispolkom chairman).

The farmers of Kushkinskiy, Gyaurskiy, Kaakhkinskiy, Serakhskiy, Sakarskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, Farabskiy and Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayons coped successfully with the plans and socialist pledges for procurement of raw cotton.

At the final stage of this year's harvesting, the agricultural workers of Turkmenistan will display good organization and discipline, gather in the entire cultivated cotton harvest and ensure successful fulfillment of the republic's plans and socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton and other products to the state.

Comrade Gapurov emphasized that questions concerning an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production are constantly at the center of the republic party organization's attention.

This year the republic successfully fulfilled the plan for delivery of grain to the state. Many farms obtained high yields of eared winter crops -- wheat and barley as well as rice and corn.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, by 1985 the republic will have produced 410,000 tons of grain, 1.5 times more than it obtained in 1980.

A difficult, but perfectly feasible task. It is necessary for the republic's party, soviet and management authorities to reinforce grain farming, complete its transition to an industrial basis, perfect seed growing and improve the leadership of this sector.

Great attention has been paid in recent years to the development of fruit and vegetable growing in the republic. Plans for the procurement of vegetables and melon crops were fulfilled this year, but production still lags behind the public's increased need for these products.

In the period 1981-1985 the area occupied by vineyards will increase by 20,000 hectares and grape procurement will double. An even faster pace in the development of viticulture is planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to continue to increase the number of farms specializing in the cultivation of vegetables, melon crops and grapes.

There are many shortcomings in chemicalization. The Turkmenselkhozkhimiya Science-Production Association that has been created in the republic is not yet exerting the necessary influence on increasing the standard of farming and, on this basis, a growth in yields.

Planning the production and procurement of agricultural products, each farm is given targets with respect to sown areas and yield. Such petty tutelage is holding back the managers' initiative. It is essential that the highly organized farms be given only a procurement volume, allowing them the right to decide questions of land use. It is also necessary to step up the quest for conditions that stimulate the growth and increase the efficiency of agricultural production.

This year, party, soviet and agricultural authorities have been performing a certain amount of work on the development of public animal husbandry and its increased productiveness. All types of animal husbandry products will be fulfilled [as published] by all oblasts in the republic this year.

At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture, obkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are not demanding of the farm leaders and specialists plan-oriented concrete work on the development of this important sector.

The 5-year plan stipulates that meat procurement must rise to 76,000 tons in 1985, an increase of more than 26 percent compared with 1980. It is essential for the accomplishment of this task to increase the number of livestock, bring all dariy complexes up to strength with pedigree stock, ensure an increase in the delivery weight of the animals, complete the specialization of work involving cattle, improve pedigree breeding and reinforce the fodder base, it being particularly necessary to increase alfalfa areas.

A 33-percent growth in egg procurement is planned in the 5-year plan. The present state of the specialized sovkhozes and the Ptitseprom factories cannot secure such an increase. It is essential that the Ministry of Agriculture; Tashauzskiy, Maryyskiy and Chardzhouskiy Obkoms and Oblispolkoms; and construction ministries and departments ensure the scheduled commissioning of capacities of the poultry factories and sovkhozes that are being built and modernized.

The republic's cotton growers and party, soviet and management authorities are currently confronted with the task of fulfilling more rapidly the plans and socialist pledges for the delivery to the state of raw cotton and animal husbandry products and starting preparations for next year's harvest.

As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, it is necessary to speed up the delivery of insurance stocks of fodder for seasonal pasturing and the preparation of feed-preparation equipment and the repair of sheep pens, bring the most important animal husbandry sections up to strength with personnel and extensively develop fall-winter maintenance of agricultural equipment.

A basic factor in the intensive development of the economy is, as is known, an increase in labor productivity. No less than 57 percent of the increase in production is to be achieved by this means in the 11th 5-Year Plan, although there are enterprises that are failing to fulfill the plans in this indicator.

Shortcomings in the planning and organization of production and the unsatisfactory work of managers in finding and commissioning available resources and potential are the causes of this situation. Such potential exists, and considerable potential at that.

Losses of work time owing to absenteeism, whole-day and intrashift machine idling and absence with the administration's permission still occur. The mechanization of laborious processes is not being tackled quickly enough.

There have been no marked improvements this year in the introduction of new equipment and progressive techniques in production.

A considerable role is assigned to science in the work to introduce the achievements of science and technology in production. It is essential that the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments, sectorial scientific research institutes, VUZ's and planning-design organizations enhance the role of science and strive for more effective results of its activity and accelerate the introduction of their own developments in practice.

A key task of the 11th 5-Year Plan is the fuller and more efficient use of fixed production capital.

The question of increasing the output-capital ratio is complex and multifaceted and depends on many factors.

An indispensable condition of the successful assimilation of capacity is the timely training of skilled personnel for the enterprises under construction. But due significance is not attached to this everywhere.

Large-scale industrial complexes will begin operations in 1982 and in subsequent years of the 5-year plan, and it is the task of the party and soviet authorities and ministries and departments to display concern for ensuring that all enterprises are brought up to strength in good time with skilled workers and scientific-technical personnel and for creating the necessary housing and everyday social conditions. The Turkmen SSR Gosplan and republic State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must keep these questions under constant supervision and render the necessary assistance as the new enterprises come into being.

We have not yet utilized all resources for increasing production efficiency by improving product quality, increasing the number of enterprises manufacturing products bearing the Symbol of Quality and accelerating the introduction of a comprehensive quality-control system.

It is necessary to struggle emphatically against defective work and the production of low-quality products and to resist such tendencies at the enterprise itself, thus preventing poor products from reaching the consumer. A big role should be performed here by the party organizations, people's control inspectors, trade unions and the Komsomol.

A most important ingredient in the success of industry, Comrade Gapurov said, is to ensure its rhythmic operation throughout the month, the quarter and the whole year and reduce the number of enterprises failing to fulfill the plans for production, sales and selection.

However, the task of having not one lagging enterprise has yet to be accomplished fully.

It is essential that the ministries and departments and party committees examine in depth the causes of individual enterprises' nonfulfillment of plans and render them concrete assistance in surmounting difficulties. All conditions and possibilities must be used to ensure that from the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan Turkmenistan's industry operates without stragglers.

Much of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum was devoted to development of the fuel-energy complex.

The oil and gas industry was and remains a leading sector of the republic's economy. The results of the work of the gas and oil workers in 10 months of the current year are pretty good. Some 800 million cubic meters of gas and 58,000 tons of oil were produced over and above the plan.

But the rate of gas and oil production is being held back by the slow introduction of work on the rigging of deposits, our own production base and housing and everyday socio-cultural facilities. Plans for probe and exploration drilling are not being fulfilled.

It is essential that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms mobilize the oil and gas worker collectives for the use of reserves and the removal of shortcomings and increase activity in the accomplishment of these tasks by soviet, management, trade union and Komsomol authorities.

Speaking of capital construction, Comrade Gapurov observed that the 10-month plan for construction and installation had been fulfilled by the Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Rural Construction, the Glavkarakumstroy, the State Committee for Gas Supply and others. A great labor victory was won by the power engineers and operators of the Mary GRES imeni 50-letiya SSSR. Construction of the station's sixth unit and the Mary-Karakul 500 power line was completed on the eve of the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Construction of the first stage of the station, whose capacity will be increased to 1.26 million kilowatts, will be completed with the startup of the sixth power unit, on which startup and adjustment work is currently being performed.

But the construction workers are still greatly in debt.

The republic has every possibility of coping annually with the plans for housing and social construction.

It is essential that the construction ministries and contracting organizations do everything to ensure that in the new 5-year plan there is a considerable increase in the efficiency of capital construction and a reduction in incomplete work and that all projects are commissioned within the standard times and in good quality. Construction of the most important industrial projects determined by the Main Directions for development of the national economy for the 11th Five-Year Plan should be under special supervision.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted decrees on the development of the material base and an improvement in the operation of rail and air transportation in the 11th 5-Year Plan. A similar decree has been prepared with respect to communications.

It is essential that the party committees and organizations and ministries and departments develop really active organizing work on the practical implementation of these decrees and establish strict supervision over fulfillment of the targets that they set.

The demand of the 26th CPSU Congress -- "the economy must be economical" -- is not a temporary campaign but a long-term party program for the rational use of material, financial and labor resources and everything that our national economy possesses. The 10th 5-Year Plan targets for economies in fuel and electric power as a whole were fulfilled. But shortcomings and oversights are being permitted in this important state concern.

It is the task of party, soviet and management authorities and people's control organs to ensure that the struggle for economies and thrift be waged everywhere and on a large scale and that it be given extensive publicity. The collectives and individual workers that have achieved good results should be encouraged morally and materially. Those guilty of extravagance, mismanagement and irresponsibility should be strictly punished. A great deal of explanatory and mass agitation work on questions of economies and thrift should be performed with the population at places of residence.

The main directions of the plan for 1981-1985 and also the plan and budget of the republic for 1982, which were developed in accordance with the Main Directions confirmed by the 26th party congress and the decisions of the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress, provide for consistent development of the national economy and on this basis a further growth in the well-being of the republic's population.

There will be a considerable increase in production of the aggregate social product and national income and in the introduction of fixed production capital. Industrial production will increase by more than 21 percent.

Refinement of the structure of industry will continue. The development of electric power engineering, of the light, food and chemical industry, of machine building and metal working and of mineral fertilizer production will be developed at a preferential pace. New industrial sectors will appear.

Construction of the Chardzhou Oil Refinery, the Turkmen Nitrogenous Fertilizers Plant, the Bezmein Carpeting Works, the Ashkhabad Dairy and other facilities will be completed.

Construction of a hard allow nonregrindable blade plant in Ashkhabad and a special graphtized electrode plant in Tashauz and the buildup of the capacity of the Mary GRES imeni 50-letiya SSSR are envisaged.

The average annual gross agricultural product in 1981-1985 is to increase 15 percent, and the production of raw cotton in 1985 will amount to 1.25 million tons, including 350,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton. The continued development of all types of transportation and communications and an extension in the scale of introduction in the national economy of the achievements of science and new types of equipment and progressive technology are planned.

An extensive social program will be implemented in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Workers' and employees' pay will rise, and kolkhoz members' income from public farms will increase.

It is planned to build and commission apartment houses with a total area of approximately 5.8 million square meters and a large number of schools, kindergarten and public health and consumer and municipal service facilities.

A principal instrument in the work to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas should be the development and implementation of goal-oriented comprehensive programs with respect to the most important problems of the development of the economy. This is something new in the practice of planning and management, and we must implement it in practice. Work has already begun here in this direction: a concept of the formation of an East Turkmen territorial-production complex has been developed, work on the food program is being completed and so forth.

The republic Gosplan, Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments should determine in detail the list of goal-oriented comprehensive programs for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the more distant future and submit corresponding proposals to the Central Committee and the government.

The Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR in 1981-1985 and for the second year of the 5-year plan, as well as the republic budget for 1982, are intensive but realistic. They take account of the interests both of each sector individually and the region as a whole. It is essential that all organizing, mass-political and management work be geared toward ensuring the speedier notification of the enterprises of the plans, the organization of their detailed development in the collectives and the determination of the tasks of each shop, section and brigade and each worker with respect to fulfillment of the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

It is necessary to organize work on the adoption of socialist pledges and counterplans.

We need to be guided in our activity by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that the party will strictly demand unconditional fulfillment of the plans.

The results of the first year of the 5-year plan will be important in the successful realization of the 1982 plans. It is this that will lay the foundation for fruitful work in the future.

There is still much work to be done in industry, particularly by the construction workers. The task is to be able to use each work day with the maximum efficiency, display maximum organization and discipline and do everything to prevent any disruption in the fulfillment of official plans and create good stock for next year.

The 11th 5-Year Plan must be one for the republic's emergence at new, higher frontiers of economic and social development. We have to exert much effort to ensure that the assigned tasks are tackled and the outlined goals achieved.

This demands constant work to refine the economic mechanism and the system of management and to improve the style and methods of party and operational leadership of the economy. Much as been done in this direction. It is fitting here to quote the splendid words of L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, which will serve for us as a practical guide: "We need to work better. Compile plans better and implement them better. Organize production better and produce better. In a word, to work more efficiently. This is ultimately the main and most decisive thing."

Successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum will depend to a great extend on a further increase in the efficiency of all elements of the party and the initiative and responsibility of each communist and each worker. The party committees must raise even higher the level of organizational work in the sphere of economic building.

Paramount significance is attached in this connection to persistent and consistent refinement of the style of party work and an increase in the personal responsibility of personnel for the entrusted assignment and the more precise and effective organizaton of supervision over the implementation of decisions.

An analysis shows that the style of work of the party committees is characterized increasingly by an endeavor to study in depth the processes occurring in our life, to see the long term, to highlight the main tasks and tackle them by the methods characteristic of the party authorities.

It is in this vein that work has been organized in the Ashkhabadskaya and Nebig-Dagskaya city and Oktyabrskaya, Kaakhinskaya, Kushkinskaya and Farabskaya Rayon party organizations, where many good and, what is most important, efficient forms of party influence on the accomplishment of economic and political tasks have appeared recently.

At the same time, there are still party committees that are not reorganizing their activity quickly enough in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. Superficiality in leadership, a declamatory style and formalism are being permitted.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must rid themselves decisively of existing shortcomings, constantly refine the contents and methods of their activity and render the working people's collectives and their primary party organizations concrete assistance in the accomplishment of the tasks confronting them for successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas.

Important tasks in explaining the content and significance of the material of the plenum and the session of the country's Supreme Soviet and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are entrusted to the workers of the ideological front. Special classes in the system of party and Komsomol training and economic education should be devoted to a study of the plenum documents.

All organizational and political work in the collectives should contribute to the creation of a healthy moral-political climate and the most favorable conditions for establishment of the moral principles and standards of the Soviet way of life. Ideological-educational work is called on to be a powerful lever of an an inspiring new stimulus to an increase in the labor and political activeness of the working people and all communists and nonparty people.

In the course of the recent report and election campaign in the local party elements and primary party organizations we had a good opportunity to analyze the level of their work.

The meetings were held on a high organizational-political level and demonstrated once again the atmosphere of unanimity and monolithic cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee that reigns in the party and contributed to the mobilization of the communists and of all working people for the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the new 5-year plan.

Fuller use must be made in the accomplishment of these tasks of such a powerful lever of accelerated economic and social progress as socialist competition. It is primarily necessary to wage a merciless struggle against formalism in the organization of competition.

It is necessary to secure broad support for the initiative, approved by the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, of the republic's foremost collectives with respect to preparations for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

It is necessary to organize matters so that each worker, kolkhoz member and employee and each labor collective knows precisely what it is called upon to do for the accomplishment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the tasks set forth in the speech at the plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

KAZAKH FRUIT, VEGETABLE MINISTRY MEETS

WA021000 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 9 January publishes on page one a report on a meeting of the Fruit and Vegetable Ministry to discuss increasing the potato, fruit and berry harvests and improving seed production. Fruit and Vegetable Minister Ye.I. Dzerembayev gave a report; Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Yu.N. Trofimov also spoke. Deputy Chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers E.S. Karbovskiy and the directors of several ministries and departments attended.

NEW PAVLODARSKIY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY APPOINTED

WA021100 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 16 January 1982 publishes on page 2 a report announcing that the Pavlodar Obkom plenum, meeting on 15 January, appointed P.I. Yerpilov as first secretary of the Pavlodar Obkom, replacing B.V. Isayev, who has been transferred. O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, gave a speech.

LITHUANIAN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES PLANS, BUDGET

Debate Participants

WA041302 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum was held 2 December 1981.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization ensuing from the decisions of the plenum and the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Reports on the draft plans for the Lithuanian SSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and for 1982 and the draft Lithuanian SSR Budget for 1982 were delivered by A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan, and Lithuanian SSR Finance Minister R. Sikorskis.

The following spoke in the debate: V. Sakalauskas, first secretary of Vilnyusskiy Gorkom; Ya. Greychyuvene, first secretary of Kayshyadorskiy Raykom; S. Dulskas, minister of food industry; O. Mytsyk, secretary of the party committee of the Lithuanian Fish Industry Production Association; V. Vishnyauskene, leader of a cropping brigade of Varenskiy Rayon's Uzhtayka Kolkhoz; B. Poshkus, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics; A. Maslov, director of the Mazheykskiy Oil Refinery; Yu. Umbrasas, first secretary of Tauragskiy Raykom; and K. Kayris, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian USSR Council of Ministers.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum adopted a corresponding decree on the questions discussed.

This concluded the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

Grishkyavichyus Report on Economy

WA041305 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Abridged account of P. Grishkyavichyus report at Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee 2 December 1981 Plenum]

[Text] The Soviet people have embarked on the 11th 5-Year Plan with a feeling of optimism and confidence in their powers. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia are working with inspiration to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. As in the country as a whole, in our republic also the economy, science and culture are developing steadily and dynamically in the first year of the 5-year period. A powerful new upsurge of political and production activity is being stirred in the working people of the republic, as in all Soviet people, by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the speech at the plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Big stimuli in the struggle for a further upsurge of the economy for the communists and all working people of the republic were Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings in connection with the successful fulfillment of the 1981 quotas for the sale of plant-growing products to the state and the high evaluation of our work expressed by the party and state leader from the platform of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

This inspiring evaluation undoubtedly gratifies us, but at the same time obliges us to adopt a more exacting and scrupulous attitude toward work and toward the quest for resources and potential for an acceleration in the rate of development of agricultural production and other sectors of the economy.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, made with party-minded scrupulousness, gave an in-depth analysis of the most urgent questions of economic and cultural building and determined the party's main tasks in the sphere of economic and social development for the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the activity of the Central Committee Politburo in implementing the party's strategic course formulated by the 26th party congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and in accomplishing the tasks of building communism. It was proposed that the party, soviet and management authorities, trade union and Komsomol organizations and ministries and departments, guided by the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, concentrate attention on successful completion of the current year's quotas and fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. To achieve this, it is essential to channel all efforts toward realization of a most important goal of the party -- an increase in the efficiency of the economy and its maximum intensification.

Wholly and fully approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, and adopting them for unswerving guidance, we are obliged today to determine concrete measures for their realization. It is also necessary that we discuss the drafts of the Plan for the Lithuanian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the republic plan and budget for 1982.

The draft plans and budget submitted for discussion were thoroughly examined in the Council of Ministers and Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. They were deemed to be perfectly practicable and to basically correspond to the requirements of the 26th CPSU and 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congresses and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The main line, which can be distinctly traced in our plans, is aimed at ensuring the further growth of Soviet people's well-being by way of the steady, progressive development of the economy, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the economy's transition to an intensive path of development, the more rational use of production potential, the utmost economies in all types of resources and an improvement in work quality.

The republic's national income is scheduled to increase in the 5-year plan 17 percent, industrial output 23 percent and gross agricultural product (on annual average terms) 10 percent.

The developed socialist society is characterized by the growing interconnection of economic and social progress. This, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, determines the leading place in our plans for the social program -- a program geared directly to an increase in public well-being, an improvement in the Soviet people's working, living and social conditions and a further upsurge in their spiritual culture.

The proportion of national income spent on consumption will increase. It is planned that the consumption fund itself in the republic will have increased 16.7 percent by 1985 compared with 1980. The average monthly wage of workers and employees in the republic's economy will have increased 11 percent and the pay of kolkhoz members in public farming almost 20 percent. The retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade is to have increased 18 percent by 1985 compared with 1980. Real income per capita in the republic will increase 14 percent in the 5-year plan. It is planned to allocate more than R1.5 billion for housing construction, 3 percent more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Some 7.8 million square meters of overall living space will be erected, enabling 600,000 persons to improve their housing conditions.

The party and state are thus doing much to increase the people's well being. However, there are also difficulties here, which were dealt with at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

There are still interruptions in the supply to the population of meat, dairy products, cotton cloth and certain other commodities. There is just one way to solve these and other problems -- the growth of production and labor productivity and an increase in the efficiency of all sectors of the economy.

And it is not by chance that for this reason Comrade L.I. Brezhnev began the analysis of the most important problems of economic building and the ways to solve them at the Central Committee plenum with the food problem. It can only be solved on the basis of a high and stable growth rate in agriculture.

Intensive and complex tasks in this sphere also confront our republic's rural workers in the new 5-year plan. As is known, it is essential that in the 11th 5-Year Plan we raise the average annual grain harvest on the farms of the public sector to no less than 3 million tons -- 25 percent more than the average in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Average annual purchases of livestock and poultry on all categories of farms are to be raised to 612,000 tons and of milk to 2,131,000 tons, or 6 and 5 percent more, respectively, than the average in 1976-1980.

A somewhat higher yield than last year was obtained in a number of agricultural crops in the first year of the 5-year plan. Some 248 quintals of sugar beet and 121 quintals of potatoes were harvested per hectare on the average. Their gross harvests increased by a factor of more than 1.5 compared with 1980.

At the same time, we failed in a number of areas to attain the frontiers charted for the present year. This applies primarily to grain, the plan for the harvest of which was fulfilled only 76 percent. The situation in animal husbandry is not being rectified quickly enough, as a result of which fulfillment of the year's quotas for the sale of meat and milk to the state is lagging.

It has to be said plainly that not everything has been done everywhere to complete the first year of the 5-year plan with the best results. The main reasons for the differences between rayons in management results are to be found primarily in the organization of personnel work, the level and style of leadership of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities, the degree of responsibility for the assigned work and the art of management of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and their ability to uncover and make the maximum use of available potential for increasing production under all conditions.

We discussed the tasks for strengthening the fodder base and further developing animal husbandry at the previous, third, Central Committee plenum. Other questions of agricultural development are also linked to this central problem to this extent or the other. Consequently, we have a program of concrete actions for the coming year and the entire 5-year plan. Today, however, it is only necessary to emphasize once again that we must embark on implementation of the measures outlined by the third plenum on a broad front right now, at once. We are obliged to do this by the stringent quotas outlined in the draft plan for 1982.

A great deal of organizing and practical work by the party, soviet and agricultural authorities and the maximum efforts of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz leader and specialist and each rural worker are required to achieve the scheduled high quotas. It is particularly important to take account of progressive experience and the recommendations of science, derive the necessary lessons from the mistakes of the past and be constantly ready to surmount all difficulties and secure high and stable results in all areas of agricultural production under all conditions. "Until we have learned how to command the weather," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, "work in agriculture needs to be adapted more skillfully to climatic adversity." We must draw the most serious practical conclusions from this instruction.

A most important means of curbing nature's elements under our conditions is, as is known, land reclamation. And we have managed to do a great deal in this sphere. But it is essential to apply an entire complex of additional measures to obtain the due returns.

from the resources invested in reclamation. It is necessary everywhere to ensure the thorough care and correct servicing of the reclamation systems, good tilling of the soil, application of the optimum norms of organic and mineral fertilizer and use of high-yield strains of the most intensive agricultural crops. Only in this way can we achieve considerably higher and more stable harvests and thereby accelerate the rate of development of agriculture as a whole. Unfortunately, many of our leaders and specialists are failing to pay due attention to this most important aspect of the matter.

It is essential to rectify matters fundamentally and immediately. Additional measures for an increase in the efficiency of the use of reclaimed land and an increase in fodder production on this land have been determined. The appeal on this important issue of the agricultural and reclamation workers of Prenayskiy Rayon to all the republic's farmers and reclamation workers has been approved. It is the duty of the agricultural ministries and departments, raykoms and rayispolkoms and agriculture administrations to organize implementation of the outlined measures and the extensive and practical support and dissemination of the initiative of Prenayksiy Rayon's farmers and reclamation workers.

It is essential to extend work on building new intrafarm roads and repairing existing roads, which are in poor condition because of the recent rainy years. This also applies to an equal extent to the provision of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz production centers with amenities.

I would like to make separate mention of the use of fertilizer. This is all the more important in that a noticeable increase in mineral fertilizer supplies in the next few years is not envisioned. It is perfectly obvious that the mineral fertilizers must be used predominantly where they can produce the biggest returns. Consequently, they need to be allocated primarily to crops accommodated in drained and irrigable areas and also to improved meadows and pastures.

Proceeding from the decisions of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum, a good set of measures has been planned to considerably improve the accumulation and use of organic fertilizer. It is important that these measures be implemented everywhere and not sporadically but the year round. But the most propitious time is, of course, the livestock stalling period. Mechanized links or brigades for the accumulation and delivery of organic fertilizer should operate continuously in the winter months on all farms.

There is currently no more important and urgent task for us than the successful completion of the agricultural year, the organized wintering of livestock and preparations for the new agricultural year. There is much to do here. I would like to draw your attention to the completion of work on and sale of the flax product. It has become a habit here to extend this work right through to the middle of the following year. Yet there are real possibilities, particularly this year, of selling the entire flax product and settling accounts with the state in full before the new year. Such an approach should become the norm for the farms cultivating flax.

The task of doing everything to greet the spring in a state of complete readiness is a priority. It is time to complete the preparation of cereal seeds and show concern for ensuring that all farms provide themselves with leguminous crop and grass seeds. No less important a task is the timely and high-quality preparation of agricultural equipment for the spring. Nor must we lose sight of question of bringing machine-operator personnel up to full strength; it is necessary to take advantage of the winter for their training and improvement.

A question of particular importance is an increase in the production and purchases of animal husbandry products, particularly meat and milk. It is necessary to organize matters here so as not to undermine the basis of production for next year, that is, to preserve the necessary numbers of livestock. The structure of the fodder procured for the winter enables us to maintain the number of cattle at last year's level or even increase it somewhat.

Consequently, there can be no question of a reduction in the number of cattle and, even less, of cows. However, as of 1 November the cow herd had declined three percent in Mazheyskiy Rayon. The cattle herd has declined in Anikshchyayskiy and Shilalskiy rayons. Nor can the decline in the delivery weight of cattle that has been permitted in a number of rayons be justified. In Tauragskiy, Yubarkskiy, Kelmeskiy and Ignalinskiy rayons young animals were sold in the first half of November with an average weight 20-65 kilos less than in the same period last year and up to 50 kilos less than the republic average at the present time. This cannot be permitted.

The shortage of concentrated feed demands its most rational expenditure and a considered approach to hog raising. In addition to concentrates, it is essential to make more extensive use of root crops, potatoes, grass meal, coniferous fodder and food waste for hog food. It is necessary even under these conditions to strive everywhere for intensive fattening. At the same time, we will also evidently have to sell hogs at a lesser weight where necessary. Hog reproduction needs to be organized under all conditions so as to ensure that more piglets are obtained in the spring and that they are fattened prior to the end of the year with the fodder of the new harvest.

The fodder structure that has evolved in this winter period is also more favorable for diary farming. Therefore, it is entirely possible for us to set ourselves the task of increasing milk yields everywhere compared with the last wintering. It is necessary to strive to ensure that daily milk yields higher than last year are maintained right through until the spring. This is difficult, of course, but possible. The breeding of pureblood calves must constantly receive the specialists' attention.

And, of course, while stressing the development of social production it is necessary to make maximum use of the possibilities offered by the public's private subsidiary farms and increase the marketability of this sector in every possible way.

The daily attention of the leaders and specialists of farms and agriculture administrations and the rayon party machinery and the primary party organizations must now be concentrated on questions of livestock wintering. It is necessary to strive to ensure that feed-preparation shops and yards operate everywhere and that there be universal observance of the recommendations concerning the differentiated feeding of the livestock and model rations.

As is known, the farms are provided dissimilarly not only with concentrated but also coarse and succulent fodder. For this reason, the rayon party and agricultural authorities must maneuver available resources skillfully and, where necessary, organize mutual assistance between individual farms.

It is essential to establish effective daily supervision of the livestock wintering, promptly put an end to shortcomings that are encountered and increase work with the stockbreeder personnel. The draft plan for the republic's economic and social development for the new 5-year plan outlines a volume of consumer goods manufacture of a sum total of R19.5 billion, almost 20 percent more than in the last 5-year period. Of course, a special place is assigned to increasing the production of and improving the supply to the people of basic food products.

Considerable changes have to be made to improve the quality and the selection of manufactured products. Although light industry as a whole has been taking broad strides forward in recent years, it is essential for it to pull itself up at a speedier pace in the business of improving quality and selection.

Trade leaders also deserve to be rebuked here. Why knowingly accept substandard products that are not in demand? If they languished at the enterprises, their leaders also would very likely view the selection and quality of their products differently. In a word, it is not the first time we have spoken of this and we hope that the leaders of light and other sectors of industry will draw the proper conclusions from the criticism.

Questions of increasing the volume of manufacture of children's goods and improving their selection should also be tackled more energetically.

It is also essential to improve the supply to the public of small commodities: various tin and plastic products, kitchenware, tourist and sports equipment, private subsidiary farming, horticultural and vegetable-growing implements and products facilitating women's work in the home. More attention to these questions should be paid by the Ministry of Local Industry and other ministries and departments responsible for the manufacture of the corresponding commodities and also the machine-building and metal-working enterprises.

It is necessary to make more extensive use of cooperation between individual enterprises and associations in the solution of questions concerning the broadening of selection and an increase in the volume of manufacture of goods. The cooperation method may be employed successfully, in particular in the production of electrical engineering products, various everyday machines and instruments and household appliances. It is necessary to make more extensive use of local raw materials and production waste for the production of consumer goods.

In 10 months the republic's trade and consumer service workers sold the public goods in excess of the plan worth R60 million and rendered almost R900,000 worth of above-plan consumer services.

Great tasks confront these collectives in subsequent years of the 5-year plan. There has been a certain increase in the allocations in 1982 of basic food and nonfood commodities. But it is essential to continue to pay special attention to their rational use.

The problem of bringing trade and consumer services closer to the countryside must be tackled at an accelerated pace. At the present time almost one out of every two kolkhozes lacks a catering establishment. Not all rural inhabitants may yet conveniently avail themselves of consumer service enterprises. The 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress envisaged that in this 5-year plan each farm would have a well-equipped catering establishment, store and consumer service pavilion or comprehensive acceptance center. This is no easy task, but the congress' decision must be fulfilled unconditionally.

Speaking of the tasks confronting industry, L.I. Brezhnev paid special attention at the CPSU Central Committee plenum to development of the fuel-energy complex. Our republic also is called on to make its contribution to the solution of this question. The main industrial products in the republic due for completion in the 11th 5-Year Plan are fuel-energy projects: the first capacities of the Ignalina Nuclear and Kayshyador Pumped Storage power stations and the Vilnius TETs-3 and the second stage of the Mazheykskiy Oil Refinery. We have to double power generation in the 5-year period. It is a matter of honor for the republic's party organization, construction workers and all working people to ensure the on-schedule commissioning of planned capacity at these facilities. The fate of fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas in the sphere of industry and other sectors of the republic's economy will depend on this.

The 5-year plan outlines the dynamic development of the republic's industry. The absolute increase in industrial production will be considerably greater than in the last 5-year plan. It is planned that labor productivity in the 5-year period will increase 17.5 percent and that no less than four-fifths of the total increase in industrial production will be obtained thanks to this compared with 68 percent in the 10th 5-year period.

The 1982 plan provides for an increase in industrial output of 3.7 percent. The average annual increase in production in the first 2 years of this 5-year plan will constitute no less than 4.2 percent and will correspond to the average annual growth rate scheduled by the 5-year plan. The fulfillment of these targets will require better organization and discipline and an increase in the personal responsibility of all workers fot the assigned area of work. It is particularly necessary to draw the attention of all our personnel to the directive of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum concerning the inadmissibility of the practice of amending official plans and the need for the strictest observance of plan discipline. We will hold each leader strictly accountable for any violation of this requirement.

The republic composite program for intensifying industrial production is intended to be an important means for increasing production efficiency and growth in labor productivity. It is the task of the ministries and departments and associations and enterprises to ensure full implementation of the measures outlined in the program and to exercise constant supervision of this work.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid great attention at the plenum to the better use of labor resources and limitation in the growth of numbers of people employed. It is not the first year that we have been troubled by the problem of the rational use of labor resources, and we are taking steps to limit the growth in the numbers of those working. As the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum demand, our main efforts should be geared to modernizing and retooling production and reducing manual labor. It is essential that we make use of all available possibilities for this.

We are setting ourselves for the 11th 5-Year Plan the task of reducing the number of workers employed in manual labor by more than 11,000, twice as many as the actual reduction in the last 5-year plan.

The republic's scientific-technical potential enables us to tackle many urgent tasks in the development of the economy at a high level. For this reason, fundamental significance is attached in the current stage to selecting the most efficient paths of scientific-technical progress, concretizing efforts aimed at solving cardinal national economic problems, increasing the quality and acceleration of scientific and planning developments and reducing the time taken to introduce their results in production. All the forms and methods of introducing scientific-technical progress that have justified themselves merit the utmost support and dissemination.

Unfortunately, it has to be stated today that many developments still lack fundamentally new, original and scientifically and practically valuable solutions which essentially means that state resources are spent in vain. Big reserves are contained in better use of the scientific-technical potential of scientific research, planning-design and production engineering organizations in the Lithuanian SSR. The main task now is to unify and stimulate the activity of all establishments and organizations constituting the republic's scientific-technical potential in the accomplishment of the urgent economic and social tasks put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev;s speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid much attention at the plenum to questions of improving management of the economy and the management mechanism. Beginning in 1982, the majority of our ministries and departments and associations and enterprises will switch to the new work conditions envisaged by the present decree. These major measures cannot be allowed to take care of themselves; they demand constant and close attention on the part of the party and management authorities.

The work of industry in the current year may be assessed positively on the whole. The targets for overall production, output sales and the manufacture of the majority of the most important products prescribed for 10 months were overfulfilled. Labor productivity grew 3.7 percent, and this accounted for 86 percent of the entire production increase.

At the same time, it needs to be said that a number of enterprises is still failing to cope with the plans. Quotas for the manufacture of metal-cutting machine tools, certain electric engines, central heating boilers, cellulose, paper, cotton cloth, rubber footwear, canned milk products and a number of other products are not being fulfilled.

Possibilities for fulfilling the annual quota for the growth of industrial production and labor productivity exist. It is important to make use of them everywhere through the full exertion of efforts.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev termed capital construction a decisive area of the 5-year plan. A distinguishing feature of the 11th 5-Year Plan is the fact that it provides for a considerable increase in the commissioning of fixed capital with a lesser growth of capital investments. More than half of all capital investments intended for production construction are being channeled into the retooling and modernization of operating enterprises.

Capital investments with respect to all sources of financing will, as mentioned, increase 10 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan, while construction and installation will remain roughly at the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan. But the construction workers are confronted with difficult tasks.

This is connected, as has already been said, primarily with the development of the fuel-energy complex. The pace of construction of these facilities is manifestly inadequate. It is essential that the leaders of the construction organizations, in conjunction with the clients, ponder measures to accelerate the construdtion of these facilities, increase the construction workers' labor productivity and make better use of mechanisms.

Big tasks in the current 5-year plan confront the rural construction workers. It is planned to channel approximately R4.2 billion, or more than 50 percent of total investments, to development of the agrarian-industrial complex in the 5-year plan. There will also be an increase in capital investments for the sectors producing consumer goods.

At the same time, it must be said that the 5-year plan for capital construction contains a certain reduction in the proportion of investments in the construction of nonproduction projects, although their absolute volume remains at the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan. As already said, capital investments in the construction of housing in the republic as a whole will increase 3 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan, including a 40-percent increase in state allocations for housing construction in rural localities.

This singularity of the plan will require of the construction workers an appropriate regrouping of forces in order to ensure the unconditional assimilation of all the planned capital investments precisely as intended and the on-schedule commissioning of all facilities outlined by the plan.

Thanks to the construction workers' selfless labor, certain process stock will have been created in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan for successful operation throughout the 5-year plan. However, the 10-month plan for capital investments and construction and installation was unfulfilled. The lag in the introduction of apartment houses, children's preschool establishments and health care and municipal service facilities is a cause for serious concern. The ministries of construction and rural construction are failing to cope with the plans for contract work and commodity building products.

Possibilities exist for introduction, in the main, of all the planned production capacities, apartment houses and social facilities. And it is necessary to do everything at all costs to ensure that these possibilities are fully realized.

The complex and large-scale tasks put forward in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, demand the precise interaction of all sectors of the economy and increased organization, efficiency and discipline in all components of production and management.

The gorkoms and raykoms are called on to continue to consistently refine political and organizing work. Abiding by the plenum's directives and preventing petty tutelage, the party authorities here should pursue a well-considered, party-oriented scrupulous personnel policy, persistently and purposefully champion all-state interests and decisively combat every violation of adopted decisions and Soviet laws and every deviation from the standards of party ethics.

It is essential to comprehensively discuss the tasks for implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at party committee plenums and meetings of party activists and in all primary party organizations. The discussion should be of an exacting, businesslike and high-minded nature here.

The gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations must develop work extensively on an in-depth explanation among the working people's masses of the material of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session. It is necessary for this to make use of uniform political days; classes in the system of political and economic training; rapporteur, political information worker and agitator speeches; and the mass information media.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized particularly forcefully the need to further increase the efficiency of the primary party organizations and the vanguard role of each communist. "The atmosphere and the mood in the labor collectives and, consequently, production indicators will largely depend," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Central Committee plenum, "on how the communists work. It is necessary for every communist -- and there are almost 18 million of us -- in his field to give all his efforts, experience and knowledge to the quest for reserves and an increase in labor efficiency and to set a worthy example of labor selflessness." It is in this channel that the party committees, primary and shop party organizations and party groups should direct work to increase the activeness of CPSU members and candidate-members.

Socialist competition is a powerful lever for implementing the program outlined by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. It is necessary to direct the organizing and political work of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and management organizations toward its development in every possible way.

Now, when less than a month remains before the end of the year, it is necessary to begin everywhere preparation of socialist pledges and counterplans for 1982 and also for the 5-year plan as a whole. It is essential to enlist the broad masses in this work and from the first days of the year to mobilize their efforts for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the plan quotas for 1982 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

Permit me to express the confidence that the party organizations and all working people of the republic will successfully tackle the great tasks outlined by our Leninist party and fulfill the historic decisions of its 26th congress.

VOSS, SHKOLNIKOV ADDRESS LATVIAN PARTY AKTIV

LD041546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Tasks of the organs of people's control of the Latvian SSR arising from the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed today at a meeting of the republican aktiv. It was addressed by Voss, first secretary of the republic's party Central Committee, and by Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control. It was noted that people's controllers of Latvia help collectives make big savings in materials and reduce losses in working time.

MARTYNOV, MAKEYEV ATTEND TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

PM041229 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 21 January publishes on its front pages an unattributed report entitled "Congresses of Sector Trade Unions." It states that N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, took part in the work of the 25th congress of the state institute workers' trade union and that V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the 13th congress of the medical workers' trade union.

SHCHELOKOV AT INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY SESSION

PM050831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Collegium Session"]

[Text] An extended collegium session was held at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to sum up the results of work by internal affairs organs in 1981 in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress' requirements in the sphere of strengthening law and order and socialist legality.

The collegium outlined further measures for stepping up the struggle against infringements of the law and for preventing antisocial phenomena. The session was addressed by N.A. Shchelokov, USSR Minister of Internal Affairs.

MINISTRY DEPUTY EXPLAINS CRACKDOWN ON KARATE

PM041421 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 26 January carries on page 4, under the headline "Offense or Crime?", an article by V. Koryagin, deputy chief of a USSR Justice Ministry administration, explaining recent additions to legislation. Koryagin first describes the provisions and aims of two new articles in the RSFSR criminal code. The first, "Obtaining Illegal Remuneration for Carrying Out Work Connected With Serving the Population," extends sanctions on bribetaking to ordinary workers in the services sphere. The second, "Violation of the Rules of Trade," is aimed at preventing trade personnel from concealing goods from ordinary customers so as to sell them to "relatives, friends and the 'right people.'"

Koryagin continues: "There is another innovation in criminal legislation. Because of the impact of foreign 'westerns,' it is now fashionable to be mad about karate. The trouble is that in a number of cases incompetent individuals have begun to teach these unarmed combat methods. Moves forbidden by the rules of sport are being taught. Section leaders often pursue mercenary aims -- personal wealth -- and illegally institute large fees in their own favor for tuition. Considerable numbers of casual people, including morally unstable individuals, are admitted to sections.

"There is often no medical monitoring of pupils' condition. However, cases are known where people have suffered serious injury at karate classes. And rowdy pupils later use in 'practice' the moves they have learned.

"In view of this an article 'Illegal Teaching of Karate' was added to the RSFSR Criminal Code on 10 November 1981. It provides for a R500 fine or up to 2 years' imprisonment. The penalty can be considerably higher -- up to 5 years' imprisonment along with confiscation of property -- for persons with previous convictions for this crime or persons who have made a big material profit out of tuition.

"The introduction of these harsh measures is justified. They make it possible to effectively combat extortionists and speculators and people who shame our Soviet way of life and will stoop to anything for their own personal enrichment. It is to be hoped that, relying on the new articles in the criminal code, honest citizens will be more intolerant of violations of their rights by such people and will help in every possible way to expose and punish them."

COMMENTARY VIEWS ACTIVITIES OF KRISHNA GROUP

PM041423 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 24 January carries on page 3, under the headline "Blue-Eyed Yogi, or the True Face of the Preachers of Krishna," a Krasnoyarsk-Moscow report by A. Motsov and S. Sadoshenko describing how a Krishna consciousness group was set up in Krasnoyarsk in the fall of 1980 in the guise of a "health lovers' club."

People attending the club were taught the Hare Krishna mantra by the "yogi, a bashful blue-eyed youth called Tretyakov." "Adults, many with higher technical education, carefully listened to and wrote down the words of the mantra."

Motsov and Sadoshenko ponder the appeal of the group: "Tretyakov and his ilk have 'modernized' ancient 'philosophy' and put it on a 'scientific' footing. Vocal vibrations, changes in psychology and biofields have been brought into play, and the repetition of the name of God has been turned into 'a specially selected collection of words.'

"And there is another factor that should be noted. It is now fashionable, for instance, to go on therapeutic fasts and various diets, and yoga preaches vegetarianism. We are fighting against drunkenness and we condemn smokers and yoga forbids alcohol and nicotine. We pillory philistinism and materialism [veshchizm] and yoga calls for asceticism and the renunciation of the outward attributes of affluence. This is what enabled Tretyakov to build the bridge: The yogis' philosophy, he said, in no way runs counter to Marxist philosophy."

For all that "the preachers of mysticism clothe religion in fashionable garb," the authors declare, "its essence remains the same -- escape from present cares into another world, disregard of society's interests and social paratism." Motsov and Sadoshenko complain that "people who had heard about ideological sabotage on the radio or read about it in the papers proved to be shortsighted and unprepared to rebuff it when they ran up against subversion -- well camouflaged, it is true -- in their own city."

The writers conclude by offering an account of the life of Tretyakov. He was expelled from one institute for "speculation," from another for "immoral conduct," and was introduced to the Society for Krishna Consciousness by one A. Pinyayev, who "did not advertise his source of income" but showed movies and collected up to R100 per performance from the "spectators" and "resold books acquired at international book fairs." Pinyayev was official translator at the stand at the 1979 Moscow Book Fair taken by the society, which has "many millionaires" among its supporters in the United States.

"The logic of the development of events according to Krisna leads inevitably to lawbreaking, for the propaganda of social passiveness leads to parasitism, which in its turn produces the necessity of making money by illegal means," the authors warn.

ALIYEV AT RECEPTION FOR YOUNG CHESS CHAMPION

WA280900 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 9 January publishes on page 1 a report of a reception by G.A. Aliyev, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee for the world's youngest chess Grand Master, G. Kasparov, at the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee. Also present at the reception were G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Party Central Committee; D.M. Muslim-zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan Komsomol; G.S. Rzayev, chairman of the republic Sports Committee; Ch. A. Sultanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Chess Federation; and Kasparov's mother.

BRIEFS

NAMANGAN EDUCATION -- According to the head of Namangan Oblast's popular education department, there are 530 popular education schools in Namangan Oblast. Over 305,000 pupils are attending these schools. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 26 Jan 82 GF]

CPSU, MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON TRADE, SERVICES

PM031651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and mindful of the great importance of Soviet trade in implementing the tasks of a steady rise in the national well-being, have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Further Develop Trade and Improve Trade Services for the Population in the 11th 5-Year Plan."

The resolution notes that in the 10th 5-Year Plan, on the basis of the measures taken to increase the production of consumer goods and the monetary income of Soviet people, there was a considerable expansion in the sale of many essential commodities. The retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade increased 24.4 percent and its material and technical base was reinforced.

At the same time the achieved development level of trade and the quality of trade services still lags behind the growing needs of the population and the current demands made on this sector.

Trading organizations still do not exert enough influence on shaping the plans for the production of consumer goods, they do not display due insistence that their output is planned strictly in line with trade and consumer requirements and they often accept instances of the reduced output of essential goods and violations of state discipline in fulfilling contractual obligations for their delivery. Errors are made when determining the need for different types of goods; interruptions are tolerated in the sale of goods which are available at bases and depots; and there are shortcomings in the distribution and utilization of commodity resources, in manipulating them and in organizing the work of trade enterprises. The USSR Ministry of Trade is not making full use of the rights granted it to improve the organization of trade services for the population.

Individual republics, krays and oblasts are slow to fulfill party and government instructions on imposing strict order in the observance of trade regulations and eradicating mismanagement, losses and other negative phenomena. There are serious omissions in the selection, training and education of cadres.

It is necessary to continue to develop and improve public catering. The capital investments allocated for the development of trade's material and technical base are not being utilized completely and effectively. The level of labor mechanization in the sector is rising only slowly.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, the kraykoms and obkoms, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, kray and oblast ispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and the minstries and departments which have a trade network to ensure the further development and improvement of trade and public catering and a considerable improvement in the standard of trade services for the population and of the efficiency and quality of the work of trade enterprises; to focus the efforts of the labor collectives on the successful fulfillment of turnover plans and other targets; to persistently seek to ensure the strict observance of trading regulations by workers in stores, public catering enterprises, bases and depots; and to ensure intensified state, departmental and public monitoring of the work of trading organizations and enterprises.

It is proposed that local party and soviet organs, the USSR ministries and departments whose enterprises produce consumer goods, the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz ensure the effective monitoring of the fulfillment of plans for the production and delivery of goods, step up organizational work to seek out and bring into operation reserves for increasing the output of essential commodities at industrial and consumer cooperative enterprises and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and make fuller use for this of local types of raw materials to seek to improve the quality and range of the goods being delivered for sale to the population.

It is incumbent on the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and their local organs to improve, together with the industrial ministries, the work on studying the forecasting the population's demand for consumer goods.

The resolution makes it incumbent on union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, kray and oblast ispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and the ministries and departments which have a trade network:

To implement the necessary measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress in trade; to ensure at currently operative trading enterprises the sale of a growing mass of goods with the same number of -- or fewer -- workers; to formulate and implement for every oblast, kray, autonomous republic, union republic and individual city comprehensive intersector programs for rationalizing state and cooperative trade; to improve the siting and operating procedure of trade and public catering enterprises, thus creating the maximum convenience for the population;

To improve the economic validity of plans for retail trade turnover and the distribution of goods throughout the country's rayons and trading organizations; to improve the manipulation of commodity resources and to ensure their rational expenditures;

To implement measures designed to strengthen autonomous financing, intensify cost consciousness, ensure the preservation of socialist property and reduce losses in trade.

During the comprehensive rationalization of retail trade it is proposed to ensure the modernization, retooling and specialization of operating trade enterprises and the further concentration in the cities of the sale of goods in daily demand in stores or the universal type and of technically complex goods, textiles, clothing and footwear and children's goods at specialized and company stores, department stores, trading centers and other major trading enterprises; to accelerate the introduction of advanced methods of the transportation, storage and sale of goods using specialized containers; to expand the sale of large-scale goods on the basis of store models [po obraztsam], with delivery to the purchaser's home, and to considerably improve the organization of the reception of bottles [steklyannaya tara] from the population. The union republic councils of ministers must set targets for the development of commission trade in 1982-1985.

It is the responsibility of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz, together with the interested ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, to prepare proposals aimed at increasing the production in the current 5-year plan and in the period though 1990 of small-scale wrapped and packaged food products and also of individual packaged nonfood products.

Measures are envisaged to disseminate positive experience of the creation of dispatch control services in trading organizations, to further develop the main order [posylochnaya] trade, to improve the work of the workers supply administrations and departments and also of kolkhoz markets and to expand and strengthen their material base. It is remitted to make advance payment for agricultural produce accepted from the population for sale via the kolkhoz markets' office of trading services from the proceeds of a one-time collection and from payment for services.

It is deemed necessary to ensure the rational demarcation of the areas of activity of the trading organizations under different departmental jurisdiction and the elimination of parallelism in their work.

It is proposed that union republic councils of ministers improve the work of motor transport organizations effecting the shipment of consumer goods and complete the creation in motor pools of specialized subunites to serve trading enterprises by providing them with the necessary complement of motor vehicles adapted for the shipment of various types of goods, including goods on pallets, in packaged form and in special containers.

With a view to improving trade services for the population in the Baykal-Amur railroad areas and the newly developed oil and gas deposits of west Siberia the RSFSR Council of Ministers, jointly with the interested USSR ministries and departments, is obligated to ensure the further development of the materials and technical base of trade in these regions.

It is proposed that the union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and other USSR ministries and departments formulate and implement measures to improve the role of public catering in meeting the population's needs; improve the provision of hot food for workers, kolkhoz members, employees and students at their place of work and study; significantly boost the quality of food and the standard of service; introduce industrial methods of preparing food, and expand the output of prepared dishes, convenience food and culinary and confectionery goods so that they can ben supplied on a comprehensive basis to canteens and food stores.

It is proposed that union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms set targets for the organization of dietary catering, the development of a network of enterprises for the supply of products to school canteens and the expansion of the network of public catering enterprises at workers' and students' hostels.

The appropriate union republic ministries and councils of ministers must ensure the maximum use of existing capacities and the further buildup of production capacities for manufacturing various types of convenience foods and more fully meeting the needs of public catering enterprises for these products.

The resolution defines measures aimed at further developing the material and technical base of public catering enterprises in railroad, air, sea and river transport, and also on highways, and at improving trade services for passengers.

With a view to improving wholesale trade, it is incumbent on the union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade and Tsentrosoyuz to take measures to raise the standard of commercial activity of wholesale trade organizations and enterprises, ensure the uninterrputed and rhythmical supply of goods to stores, make effective use of storage facilities and mechanize loading and unloading and materials-handling operations. Commodity stocks normatives for state trade wholesale organizations have been increased. Union republic councils of ministers have been granted the right to redistribute the stock normatives among retail and wholesale trade organizations.

The resolution approves the targets for expanding the network of public catering stores and enterprises, including at production enterprises, higher and secondary specialized educational establishments and general education schools and vocational and technical colleges, and of stores and departments in canteens for the sale of convenience foods and culinary articles. An increase in the capacities of freezers and general-commodity storage is envisaged.

A range of measures to ensure the effective and full use of capital investments intended for the development of trade's material and technical base has been defined. Trading organizations are authorized to utilize the funds intended for capital repair to modernize and retool trading enterprises. The union republic councils of ministers are instructed to approve consolidated plans for the capital investment being channeled into the construction of trading and public catering enterprises by means of a 5-percent deduction from the funds being allocated for housing construction. Trading enterprises and organizations have been granted favorable terms in obtaining credits from the USSR Stroybank and the USSR Gosbank for construting, modernizing and expanding trade installations.

The resolution sets targets for the appropriate ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for the production and delivery to trading enterprises and organizations of technical commercial equipment, cash registers, weighing apparatus, specialized motor transport, packing equipment, tableware and other types of equipment and materials.

Also envisaged are measures to improve the material and technical supplies to public catering enterprises on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to organize the series production of mobile canteens.

It is proposed that union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and other ministries and departments which have a trading network formulate and implement -- with the participation of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education -- measures to provide the trade sphere with more skilled cadres. Targets have been defined for channeling into the trade sphere specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, training skilled workers and constructing training premises and also hostels for students of trade training establishments. The Komsomol Central Committee, as a public appeal, will direct a large detachment of Komsomol members and young people to work in trading and public catering enterprises.

It is envisaged strengthening trading and public catering enterprises and organizations with trained and politically mature leading cadres; enhancing exactingness toward them for the strict observance of state discipline and trading regulations; making wider use of progressive forms of organizing and remunerating the labor of trade workers; encouraging workers to perform more than one job; extending the areas of service or increasing the volume of operations performed with the establishment of supplementary payments via a saving on the wages fund. Measures have been defined to secure the retention of cadres at trading enterprises and organizations and to improve their working and living conditions. It is incumbent on the union republic councils of ministers to provide in their economic and social development plans for the allocation to republic trade ministries of capital investment ceilings for housing construction and the construction of children's establishments, dispensaries and other cultural and consumer projects for trade workers on the basis of the capital available to the trading organizations and enterprises from the sociocultural measures and housing construction fund.

It is proposed that the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and the AUCCTU take steps to further develop and improve socialist competition propagate and introduce the experience of progressive workers and pay greater attention to questions of the ideological, labor and moral education of trade workers and to improving their culture, education and proficiency.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the USSR Ministry of Culture and Newspaper and journal editorial boards must reveal more widely -- alongside criticism of shortcomings in the organization of trade workers' labor, propagandize the achievements of foremost trade collectives, innovators and veterans and actively help to raise the prestige of the sector's workers.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committees and kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to considerably improve trade leadership and focus the efforts of gorkoms and raykoms, party, trade union and Kosomol organizations and trading enterprises and organizations on heightening the efficiency of the work and the quality of trade services for the population, making rational and economical use of material and labor resources, rapidly eliminating negative phenomena in trade and ensuring Leninist principles in the selection and palcement of cadres; to promote in evey possible way the strengthening of executive discipline in labor collectives, the development of the workers' creative initiative and the heightening of their responsibility for the work entrusted to them; to persistently foster intransigence toward shortcomings and the desire to serve the Soviet citizen promptly and to a high standard in the sector's workers.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers voice their firm confidence that the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and all trade and public catering workers will adopt the necessary measures in order to ensure the successful fulfillment of the plans and targets of the 11th 5-year Plan for the development of trade on the basis of broad socialist competition and will exert the maximum effort to unconditionally implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for the further enhancement of the Soviet People's well-being.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 1-4 FEB

LD050352 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1-4 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 February

Our Volgograd correspondent reports that grain growers in Volgogradskaya Oblast will have to sow around 3 million hectares this spring. Work is currently underway to overhaul machinery but workers are still waiting for certain spare parts. (0200 GMT)

About R330 million will be spent in Altayskiy during this 5-year plan period to improve the land. Altayskiy land improvers worked successfully in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The kray's farms received 9,000 hectares of irrigated lands, irrigation systems were technically improved on a considerable area and the plan for watering pasture lands and for reconstructing water accumulation installations was overfulfilled. This year we will have to irrigate 11,000 hectares of new land. We will water pasturelands and reconstruct water accumulation installations on 110,000 hectares. (0200 GMT)

Stavropolskiy Kray -- More than 15 million tons of organic fertilizer has been spread on the field of the future spring crop. The well-fertilized spring acreage will exceed 1 million hectares. A similar area of winter crops will have mineral fertilizers applied. (0300 GMT)

Kirgiz SSR farms are carrying out the top dressing of winter crops with mineral fertilizers. To date they have been put down on 100,000 hectares, which is one-third of the area sown. Experience has shown that this will increase the yield by 3-5 quintals per hectare. (0700 GMT)

2 February

Khmelnitskaya Oblast is the first in the Ukraine to complete seed preparations. They have supplies of more than 1 million quintals of high quality seed. (0700 GMT)

3 February

Saratovskaya Oblast has completed repair work on tilling and sowing machines, and more than 85 percent of the tractors are ready. (0500 GMT)

Turkmenistan farmers today completed top dressing of winter grain crops with mineral fertilizers. Airplanes were widely used in this task. The fields have been watered periodically in order to accelerate the development of the sown crops. The plants will receive another top dressing in the spring. (1200 GMT)

Snow retention work has now been completed on more than 20 million hectares of RSFSR kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields. According to the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, snow is not abundant everywhere. The non-chernozem has had abundant precipitation, but the chernozem oblasts and a number of polyesye oblasts have had little snow. In these places, snow is being packed with special rollers to prevent the February snowstroms from (?drifting). The most active snow retention work is taking place in Tatar, Chuvash and Bashkir ASSR's. Machine operators from Orenburgskaya and Omskaya Oblasts have completed all of their snow retention work. (1900 GMT)

4 February

Kurganskaya Oblast has developed a plan to make more effective use of unproductive meadow and pasturelands which now occupies almost 1.5 million hectares. Specialists have recommended the most efficient agrotechnical ways of tilling. Converting akaline soil into arable land will increase its productivity by two to three times. (0304 GMT)

STOCKMEN'S WINTER TASKS, PARTY ROLE OUTLINED

PM050823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Livestock Units in Winter"]

[Text] Livestock unit workers are working intensively at this time. Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, they are trying to winter the livestock in a well-organized way, provide the country with more livestock products and raise the sector's efficiency.

Although last year was a complex one, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes managed to replenish the herd and increase meat, milk and egg production. At the same time, some farms did not cope with the plans for the sale of livestock products. The utmost effort is required in the second year of the 5-year plan to compensate for the shortfall. Aware of their increased responsibility for the state and further development of stockraising, labor collectives are adopting higher socialist pledges, planning to achieve a perceptible increase in output, striving to make fuller use of production reserves and improving the organization of their work. Thousands of Communists and Komsomol members work in livestock units, and party-Komsomol and deputies' groups and people's control posts have been established there.

Well-organized wintering is of decisive significance for achieving the planned goals. Hence it is also the task of rural party organizations to mobilize the countryside's workers so that the stockraising production line works smoothly and increases its capacity every day. The stockmen of Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Stavropolsiy Kray and Tomskaya, Chitinskaya, Krymskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblasts, for example, worked well in the first year of the 5-year plan. They coped successfully with the targets for the sale to the state of meat, milk and eggs. It is a matter of honor for all livestock unit collectives to apply advanced experience on a wider scale and achieve good end results.

Masters of stockraising achieve increased output for minimum fodder expenditure. They program milk yields and weight gains, prepare fodder rationally and expend considerably less on obtaining a kilogram of meat or milk than those who do not observe the zootechnical norms of livestock fattening. Thrifty fodder expenditure is never out of place, but this attitude to it is especially important now when some farms do not have enough fodder. Decisive measures must be taken to improve the upkeep of animals and to organize thermo-chemical treatment of straw, enrichment of concentrates and preparation of top-quality mixed feed everywhere.

However, the conditions for preparing fodder and making efficient use of it have not been established everywhere. By no means all cattle units in Kaluzhskaya Oblast, for example, possess feed plants. Furthermore, some of the plants only appear in reports but to date are still not in operation. Yet it is local farms which have permitted a serious shortfall in the production of livestock products. This is again evidence that livestock unit workers are obliged to prepare each kilogram of feed more rationally and expend it skillfully.

It is also important to constantly seek reserves for replenishing the feed base and to use them better. Food scraps, green conferous material, vitamin meal and compounds derived from it should all enrich winter livestock rations. Concern should also be shown over the future of feed production.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Supplementary Measures for Preparing and Conducting Spring Field Work in 1982" notes that to obtain a big harvest of feed crops, sowing of them should be assigned to specific mechanized teams and links, equipment and fertilizers should be allocated for them and the whole seed of peas and other pulse crops suitable for sowing should be used for seed purposes. A package of agrotechnical measures must be carried out promptly to treat hayfields and pastureland so as to increase their productivity. It is the task of party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders to help farm workers to complete the preparation of seeds, fertilizers, equipment and machinery more rapidly, which will make it possible [to] conduct field work to a high agrotechnical standard.

Livestock wintering is more successful where progressive production methods are held in high esteem and where the increasing of milk yields and intensive fattening are organized skillfully. Experts and all livestock unit workers should pay special attention to improving herd reproduction and keeping young animals from harm. The more calves, piglets, lambs and chicks kolkhozes and sovkhozes receive, the faster the public-sector herd will be replenished and the more vigorously it will be possible to fatten animals on a contractual basis on private subsidiary plots. The whole package of zootechnical and veterinary-health measures must be subordinated to achieving this goal. Meanwhile, in a number of places such as Ryazanskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts, for example, the livestock reproduction situation is still unfavorable.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations must monitor more strictly the progress of livestock unit workers' instruction, systematically raise the standard of their technical and economic knowledge and see to it that production develops in accordance with the requirements of scientific and technical progress there. Stockmen are entitled to count on the help of their partners in the countryside. Some of them are still falling down on the job. Enterprises frequently fail to meet targets for supplies of machinery and equipment, protein raw material, vitamin and mineral additives and veterinary preparations. Instances of power failures at livestock units have become more frequent. A number of railroad branches such as the north Caucasus, Baltic region, Sverdlovsk and Odessa branches are not coping with the dispatching of coarse fodder to drought-affected regions. It is important that ministries and departments, party committees and local soviets should take care over the punctilious implementation of the countryside's orders.

In stockraising it is hard to make up for any lost day or breakdown in the production process. Rural communists must arrange their work so that all production subunits and all stockmen are involved in competition and so that their wages are wholly dependent on the end results of production and on keeping young animals from harm and raising livestock unit productivity.

Some 4 months of the livestock stalling season has passed. The most tense and crucial time is ahead. Mobilizing forces and resources, it is incumbent on livestock unit workers to complete the wintering in a well-organized way and to ensure the sector's development according to plan.

BRIEFS

DZHIZAK AKTIV MEETING -- A meeting organized by the party economic aktiv of workers was held in Dzhizak today. The participants discussed measures aimed at speeding up the oblast's livestock development plans during the 5-year plan period. Measures were adopted to further develop the oblast's kolkhozes and state farms during the period from 1982 to 1985. Dzhizak Obkom First Secretary Comrade Baymirov addressed the meeting. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 2143 GMT 2 Feb 82 GF]

ALKARISKIY AGRICULTURAL TRAINING -- About 400 machine operators have started intensive agrotechnical training in (Alkariskiy) Rayon. The training is a part of a plan to promote skill and efficiency of agricultural workers in the oblast. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 2 Feb 82 GF]

ASHKHABAD: TURKMENIYA MEDICAL SERVICE IMPROVING

GF300432 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Care for the people is of paramount concern to the Communist Party. Over 8,000 doctors and 22,000 medical technicians and nurses are now working in the field of medical services in the Turkmen SSR. Medical service for the Turkmen population is offered by 270 hospitals, over 350 clinical institutions, dozens of dispensaries and a sanatorium-epidemical center. Over 2,000 doctors have acquired high medical qualifications in the past few years.

Further development of medical service in the republic requires more specialization and continuous qualification of those engaged in the medical profession as well as progressive scientific and medical research. That is why a new pharmaceutical faculty has been opened at the Turkmen state medical institute.

However, there are still some problems remaining unsolved. Much attention has to be paid to provision of medical equipment, qualification of medical cadres, development of scientific research effectiveness and rational organization of medical service material and technical bases.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress that no social task was more important than the medical care of the Soviet peoples. A meeting to discuss the tasks of medical workers was organized by the Turkmen Health Ministry in Ashkhabad today. The meeting discussed measures aimed at improving medical service and providing medicine for everyone who needs it. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kiyathkhanov, Turkmen health minister, and Comrade Mollayeva, Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The meeting passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed.

BRIEFS

FLOATING OIL DRILL -- Baku, 4 February, TASS -- A new Soviet floating oil drill "Shelf-1" today went to sea in the Caspian where it will drill the first well 90 kilometers off baku. It can drill wells 6,000 meters deep at a depth of 100-200 meters of the Caspian Sea. Special devices make it possible to continue operations even at a force-six gale, which is important in the Caspian, where there are some 300 stormy days in the year. The new outfit has been completel designed and made in the Soviet Union. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 4 Feb 82 LD]

NEW FLU VACCINE -- A new effective flu vaccine has gone into industrial production in the Soviet Union. It cuts down the rate of flue to one-third. The virus in the vaccine (?cures ultrasonically). Doctors have nicknamed the vaccine a bomb against the flu. The vaccine can be administered even to children from the age of 3 and to adults suffering from heart disease. Active measures have been taken in the Soviet Union to prevent a possible winter outbreak of flue. As usual, 80 percent of the urban residents have received preventive innoculations. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82 LD]

ATOMIC POWER STATIONS -- Moscow, 3 Feb TASS -- The construction of the Tatar atomic power station of several million kilowatts was started today. This giant on the Kama River will provide power for the Kamaz truck plant and the oil refineries of the region and feed it into the power grid of the European part of the USSR, wherefrom electricity is transmitted abroad, specifically to socialist countries. Several more atomic power stations will be commissioned in the Soviet Union under the eleventh five-year plan (1981-1985). These will be chiefly big stations with capacities ranging from 4 to 7 million kilowatts. Almost all of them are being built in the European part of the country. Power production in the Soviet Union is to be brought up by 1985 to 1,550-1,600 billion kilowatt hours. 12 percent of it will come from atomic power stations. [Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 3 Feb 82 LD]